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PRAVDA COMMENTS ON CURRENT DISARMAMENT TALKS

PM170917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Dr of Historical Sciences A. Nikonov article under the rubric "Disarmament Is the Demand of the Times": "Acute and Urgent Problem"]

[Text] Mankind has no more important task now than that of preventing a world nuclear catastrophe. This task has assumed a truly global nature common to all mankind. The further fate of civilization, as well as the very possibility of preserving life on earth, depends on resolving it. However, it remains a fact of grim reality that through the fault of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, above all American imperialism, the nuclear threat not only exists but is also continuing to grow. Faced with this threat, there is an increasingly pressing need to combine the peoples' efforts to end the arms race, to secure an improvement in international relations and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

A further manifestation of the Soviet Union's responsible approach to questions of war and peace was Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which states that our country pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This action is a historic landmark in the struggle to prevent nuclear war, to outlaw nuclear weapons, to end their manufacture and gradually reduce their stocks until they are totally eliminated and to secure nuclear disarmament.

One of the most important avenues of the struggle whose ultimate goal is nuclear disarmament is connected with the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms, which the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress called an extraordinary problem. The Soviet Union spares no effort to resolve it. And it is not its fault if it still remains unresolved. It has taken the present American administration 18 months after coming to power just to agree to the Soviet proposal to resume the talks on the problem of limiting and reducing strategic arms, which have finally begun in Geneva.

In this connection it is useful to recall facts from the recent past relating to the same problem. They attest that the U.S. ruling circles have done everything in recent years to cancel the so hard-won results of the work done during the 3-year Soviet-American talks within the SALT I framework and the 7-year talks to prepare the SALT II treaty.

That treaty reflected a verified and weighed balance of USSR and U.S. interests. It accorded with the fundamental principle of the sides' equality and identical security. It was no coincidence that the SALT II treaty was signed by President J. Carter with the approval of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and that many eminent American politicians and scientists are now speaking of the U.S. refusal to ratify it as a big mistake.

The treaty not only erected definite obstacles in the way of the further quantitative growth and qualitative improvement of a number of the most destructive strategic arms but initiated their reduction. It laid a good foundation for further measures to limit and reduce strategic arms and was designed to help improve Soviet-American relations and to develop and strengthen political and military detente. But this is what did not suit the most aggressive U.S. circles. The ink J. Carter used to sign the treaty had not dried before those people who had previously been reluctant to reconcile themselves to the fact of the established strategic equilibrium and to the principle of the sides' equality and identical security raised their heads. And they did everything to ensure that the treaty was not ratified. Other actions taken by the American side, particularly after the Reagan administration arrived in the White House, interrupted for a long time the process of limiting and reducing strategic arms.

Displaying readiness for the speediest continuation of this process, the Soviet Union repeatedly urged the United States not to erect obstacles in the way of resuming the relevant Soviet-American talks. For long months, however, Washington not only evaded replying to those calls but stubbornly tried to show that the system of its political priorities gives pride of place not to strengthening but to shaking the foundations of peace and international security. The statement by then U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig that "there are more important things than peace" clearly showed the level of irresponsibility to which it is possible to sink in one's contempt for mankind's destiny.

The decision by the United States and its NATO allies to deploy approximately 600 new cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in West Europe in addition to the "forward-based" American nuclear weapons was one of the most dangerous manifestations of the "strong-arm" approach to international problems. Although from a formal viewpoint it is a question of medium-range nuclear facilities, that decision was aimed at changing the strategic situation in favor of the United States and NATO.

The chief responsibility for the obvious consequences of this attempt to destabilize the strategic equilibrium lies with the United States, but its allies also bear a substantial share of the responsibility. Whereas in the seventies the West European NATO countries declared their interest in the success of the Soviet-American talks being held on the problem of strategic arms limitation and then welcomed the signing of the SALT II treaty and even criticized the United States for refusing to ratify it, with time the stand of some of them began to evolve under manifest pressure from Washington. This was graphically shown in the way the governments of certain NATO countries cast aside the figleaf in the form of a kind of condition for consenting to the deployment of new American missiles, the condition being that the United States ratify that treaty. Some time later they came to subscribe directly to the American pseudo zero option for resolving the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. Finally, at the NATO Council session in June this year, the American stand relating to the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms was approved. Thus, the ruling circles of a number of West European NATO countries have willy-nilly ended up in the unseemly role of accomplices in sharing international stability.

The U.S. administration's intention to further accelerate war preparations and not limit but whip up the arms race is also evidenced by statements from the White House chief, who has announced, for example, that it is possible to argue about what weapons the United States does and does not need, but not about whether it should renounce new weapon systems for the sake of treaties and agreements.

Washington's militarist aims and its practical measures to implement them resulted in the American administration's making the talks on problems of limiting and reducing arms dependent on the realization of its own military programs and on the speed of their arms production line. This approach was also reflected in the terms with which the U.S. President accompanied his statement about readiness to resume the talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and reducing strategic arms. Their essence is to place outside discussion those types of arms that the United States is developing, to keep the American military programs untouched and, at the same time, to impose on the Soviet Union a reduction in the important components of its strategic forces.

The very fact that the United States declared its readiness to resume the talks -- in which a considerable role was also played by the strong antiwar movement in West Europe and in the United States -- was evaluated by the Soviet Union as a step in the right direction. Here, however, it was stated most resolutely that the American stand was one-sided and aimed not at seeking an agreement but at ensuring conditions for continuing attempts to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

The limitation and reduction of strategic arms is one of the most burning problems, and the talks on it demand a responsible and serious attitude. This is precisely how the Soviet Union approaches this problem, bearing in mind the need to reach a mutually acceptable understanding. For the success of the talks both sides must conduct them with regard to each other's legitimate interests and in accordance with the principle of equality and identical security; everything positive achieved earlier in the strategic arms limitation sphere must be preserved; the talks must really pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic arms and not serve as a cover for building up arms and upsetting established parity; all channels of the strategic arms race in any form must be reliably blocked, which means that the creation of new types of strategic weapons must be either banned or maximally restricted to agreed parameters.

A Soviet proposal of exceptional importance is also known: to agree at the start of the talks that Soviet and U.S. strategic weapons be frozen in terms of numbers and that their modernization be maximally restricted. The USSR has also proposed that, for the duration of the talks, the sides should not undertake any actions capable of upsetting the stability of the strategic situation. Such a freeze -- important in itself from the viewpoint of curbing the buildup of nuclear arsenals -- would also substantially facilitate progress toward the radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

The main difficulties in getting results at the current talks on disarmament are associated with the U.S. reluctance to take constructive reciprocal steps.

It is no wonder that the American administration's stand arouses criticism even in Western countries, including the United States itself. Thus, former U.S. Vice President W. Mondale has written: "President Reagan's proposal should be approached with one yardstick: Does it help strengthen the two sides' security? If our proposal places chief emphasis on reducing those types of weapons the Soviet Union has which alarm us, while leaving to one side the weapons we have and which alarm them, this means our proposal is unrealistic...."

One-sided and unrealistic -- these are the chief features of the stand taken by the U.S. administration with regard to the strategic arms problem. However, it is time the leading figures in Washington realized that the peoples of both the Soviet Union and the United States are equally interested in resolving it. All of mankind is interested in resolving it. "The destinies of war and peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, "also depend largely on whether or not a Soviet-American understanding on limiting and reducing strategic arms is reached, an honest, fair understanding that infringes no one's interests."

Clearly, if the talks are to succeed, both sides must make an effort. The USSR delegation has gone to Geneva ready for constructive and purposeful work. But the American approach to questions of disarmament is still characterized by a gamble on achieving military superiority. Here it is alleged without substantiation that the equilibrium has been upset in the USSR's favor, and therefore Washington will seek to change the correlation of military forces in favor of the United States on both a global and a regional scale. At the same time, they expatiate on the so-called "destabilizing factor" that the Soviet Union supposedly has at its disposal, while in fact it is the Pentagon that wants to use it, pursuing this very goal in the sphere of strategic nuclear arms.

At the talks taking place in Geneva, the American side must, at least, take a more realistic stand. It can only be based on strict observance of the principle of the sides' equality and identical security. The Soviet Union will not deviate from this principle. No one must have any doubts left on that score.

NATO TO BEGIN MILITARY EXERCISES IN SEPTEMBER

LD161650 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Whence the Threat to Peace" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Brussels August 16 TASS -- The staff of the supreme allied commander of the NATO forces in Europe has decided to hold a series of major military manoeuvres from the beginning of September till mid-November. The war games, codenamed Autumn Forge-82, will involve the armed forces of the North Atlantic bloc. A total of 24 different types of exercises will be held within the framework of this militarist spectacle throughout NATO's zone of operations -- from the North Cape in Norway's north to the Mediterranean and from Turkey's eastern borders to the Atlantic.

NATO's projected "muscle flexing," according to the press, will be aimed at practising the elements of combat training for the unleashing and conducting a "limited" nuclear war as well as warfare with the use of conventional and tactical nuclear weapons.

The scope of Autumn Forge-82 is indicated by the following figures: The manoeuvres, to be commanded by U.S. General Rogers, will involve tens of thousands of officers and men, including U.S. troops which will be taken from the United States to Western Europe in August-September in an operation codenamed Reforger. The U.S. command in Europe, based in Stuttgart, disclosed that a total of over 19,000 servicemen and 20,000 tons of various military equipment and combat hardware will be moved from the United States to the FRG. The operation Reforger, the command said in a communique, should demonstrate the U.S. resolve to reinforce NATO's armed forces in Western Europe in the event of a crisis situation.

Autumn Forge-82 will also involve some 2,000 combat aircraft and 300 warships of the NATO members.

As to the ground troops, the "main events," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE said, will take place in "the central part of the so-called European theatre of operations."

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON U.S. TROOP MOVEMENT IN FRG

LD170716 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2056 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Pentagon's Diversion in Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 August (TASS) -- The Pentagon intends to move the U.S. forces stationed in the FRG right up to the socialist states' frontiers. More particularly, it is planned to move more than 15,000 American servicemen equipped with nuclear weapons to the FRG's borders with the GDR and the CSSR.

This blatant provocation against the countries of the socialist community not only points to the United States's continuing attempts to do anything to bring about a "military background" that is to its own advantage in Europe -- to the detriment of any agreement concerning confidence-building measures in the context of the Helsinki Final Act -- but is a logical consequence of the Reagan administration's entire policy of speeding up military preparations and confrontation, commentator Vitaliy Gan writes today in the CPSU Central Committee newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN.

The deployment of the "nuclear sword" on the socialist states' borders, the plans to deploy almost 600 more Pershing-2 nuclear missiles and cruise missiles on the Continent, the development of the barbarous neutron weapons for the European "theater of military operations" -- all these are links in one and the same militaristic chain, says the SELSKAYA ZHIZN commentary. American strategists would like to use this device to "Europeanize" any possible nuclear war, thereby diverting the threat of retaliation from their own territory -- not to mention the fact that the planned redeployment of U.S. troops violates FRG sovereignty.

The United State's ominous plot again demonstrates who is really barring the way to the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, something so necessary to the people of our continent.

U.S. POLITICIANS ISSUE STATEMENT ON DISARMAMENT

LD131421 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 13 TASS -- A group of prominent U.S. politicians signed a statement condemning the approach of the Reagan administration to the problem of nuclear arms control. The group includes the former directors of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency William Foster, Gerard Smith, Paul Warnke, Ralph Earle and the former head of the U.S. delegation to the talks on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons A. Fisher.

The statement circulated by the Committee for National Security stresses that the decision of President Reagan to give up further talks with the Soviet Union and Great Britain on a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons contradicts the interests of national security of the United States. The document says that this step gives rise to doubts as to the sincerity of the United States' position on the talks in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments and on other problems of arms control.

The New York TIMES recalls that a few days ago a group of senators submitted a resolution to the U.S. Senate demanding that President Reagan prepare a comprehensive report on the policy of the administration in the sphere of nuclear armaments, its current position on the matter and future plans. Senator John Danforth, for example, criticised the administration for its reluctance to ratify the treaty on the limitation of underground tests of nuclear weapons, its refusal to conduct talks on the general and complete prohibition of such tests, and for pursuing a policy which promotes the proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The New York TIMES points out that all this reflects profound concern among U.S. legislators and disarmament experts over the policy of the Reagan administration.

PENTAGON TO PUT LASER DEVICES IN ORBIT

LD161333 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0820 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] New York, 16 Aug (TASS) -- In the United States it is planned to set up orbital combat stations with laser devices, with the aid of which the Pentagon is planning to keep the entire earth in its sights. As the American publicist (Ernst Folkman) remarks, "the Pentagon has already set up several small laser installations, with which a fighter was shot down during tests and an antitank rocket was destroyed in flight." Larger installations, and ballistic missiles in launch silos capable of destroying targets in space, are being energetically developed. It is planned to spend approximately \$50-60 billion altogether for these purposes by 1990.

In the war department much attention is being devoted to programs to create other forms of "antisatellite weapons." In particular a satellite is being developed that will be capable of "neutralizing" targets in space with the aid of a special liquid metal that sets up instantly. According to information in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the Pentagon will take delivery of this type of weapon as early as 1984. Under another project, it is planned to launch "infrared homing shells" into space from a high-altitude fighter.

Pentagon specialists are developing the idea of deploying MX intercontinental ballistic missiles in earth orbit.

U.S. STAND ON INDIAN OCEAN CONFERENCE CRITICIZED

LD161140 Moscow TASS in English 1036 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- The two-odd years of the work of the United Nations Special Committee for the Indian Ocean have demonstrated that the delegations of Western countries have set themselves the task of preventing the convocation of an international conference to discuss the ways and means of turning the region into a zone of peace, the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS [MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN] says in its August issue.

It notes that the principal "argument" of the United States and its main allies against the convocation of the conference is that events in Afghanistan allegedly make its holding impossible. This claim, the journal emphasizes, is false through and through. "It is known sufficiently well that the situation around Afghanistan could be quickly settled, and the DRA Government has made the relevant proposals. But the U.S. administration is exerting every effort to prevent a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and deliberately stirring up this seat of tension."

Another "argument" against the convocation of the conference on the Indian Ocean, namely that the Soviet military contingents in the territories of the Soviet Transcaucasian and Central Asian republics threaten the independence of the Indian Ocean littoral or mainland states, the journal says, did not and does not see in this any threat to its security. "This clumsy 'argumentation' is further evidence that the conception of the zone of peace in its existing form did not and does not suit the West."

Recalling that the United States and its allies frustrated the holding in 1981 of an international conference on the Indian Ocean, the journal points out that as a result of the joint actions of the non-aligned and socialist countries the 36th U.N. General Assembly session restated the need to set up a zone of peace in the region and set a new date for the convocation of the conference not later than the first half of 1983. "The main thing now is for the committee immediately to start practical preparations for the conference since there is very little time left for this work," the journal concluded.

TIKHONOV GREETES BUDDHIST PEACE CONFERENCE

LD161022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has greeted the participants of the sixth general Asian Buddhist conference for peace. The greeting says:

Your forum has gathered at an anxious time for the fate of humanity. Through the fault of the forces of imperialism and reaction tension is continuing to grow in the world, including in Asia. The arms race is growing more intense, and military conflicts are being whipped up.

In these conditions the task of standing up for peace becomes one of the most important and urgent. Peoples are ever more determinedly opposing the threat of a nuclear war. Your movement comprising people of various political views and outlooks actively engaged in the ranks of champions of peace, serves this noble cause.

The Soviet Union unvaryingly conducts a policy of peace. Characterizing the relations of the Soviet Union with the Asian countries, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has stressed that our policy in this contingent as in all others is a policy of strengthening peace and a firm rebuff to the enemies of peace, a policy of peaceful cooperation with all who want it, a policy of fraternal friendship with the socialist countries, solidarity with all forces of social progress in defense of the sovereign rights of peoples. We will never abandon this unshakable Leninist basis of our foreign policy.

The set of recently proposed peaceful Soviet initiatives and the obligations of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons are yet more convincing evidence of our loyalty to the ideals of peace and social progress, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov's greeting concludes.

USSR SOLUTION TO NATIONALITIES PROBLEM CITED

LD132248 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] The latest issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW carries a story about the nationalities policy of the Soviet Communist Party, contributed by Boris Ponomarev, a candidate member of the party's Political Bureau and secretary of its Central Committee. The article is for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union to be marked in December. We now bring you the highlights of the article.

Boris Ponomarev writes that the history of existing socialism in the USSR has shown the only possible way of finding a fair and full solution to the nationalities problem. The Soviet example has been a mighty stimulus for the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation. Under the pressure of these struggles and under the impact of the changed correlation of forces on the world scene, the colonial system of imperialism collapsed and dozens of nations won independent statehood. A great triumph for humanity was the establishment of the world socialist system.

The different ethnic groups in the USSR have in a short historical period of time been made equal in their economic and cultural development levels. This ensures them virtual equality. The nationalities problem in the USSR was resolved in its entirety as socialist development went on.

The theoretical and practical aspects of reforming interethnic relations in the USSR have acquired historic importance for the world. They are having a great impact on the struggle of the nations for their independence and equality, against imperialism sowing national discord.

Boris Ponomarev further notes that the rampage of chauvinism has usually in the past been a prelude to launching aggression. The Nazis, as they prepared for World War II, inflated chauvinism and racism to the extreme. In our day, too, chauvinism is in the stock-in-trade of imperialist forces -- above all, the United States.

A chauvinistic ideology underlines the policies of Israel's rulers who have embarked on the road of naked genocide towards the Palestinians and cruel killing of the Lebanese people. As for the aggressive strategy of American imperialism, it is not only directed against nations fighting for independence, but infringes on the sovereignty of America's allies and dominates their policies for the interests of American ruling quarters.

Imperialism is countered by the policies of the socialist nations. Boris Ponomarev speaks of the great interest shown in the experience of solving the nationalities problem by the public, statesmen, politicians and parties in the newly-free countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The nationalities problem there is highlighted by the people's struggle against imperialism, for full national liberation, for ending their exploitation by multinational corporations and for exercising their right to independent development. Boris Ponomarev says an indisputable feature of current world development is the sharpening of ethnic relations in the developed capitalist nations. This comes as an integral element of the continued aggravation of general crisis in the capitalist system.

In conclusion, Boris Ponomarev says that whatever the particularities of the nationalities problem in different countries, the search for ways of resolving it is highlighted by the experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations. The Soviet Communist Party does not have the least intention of offering the Soviet model to be copied in other countries without any regard for the given historical situation, place and time. But every nation can, of course, take from our experience what it finds useful.

USE OF SATELLITES FOR AIR, SEA RESCUES

PM131201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Yu. Zurabov and Yu. Makarov, USSR representatives in the Cospas-Sarsat international coordinating group: "Rescue Satellite in Orbit" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1383 was launched from the Soviet Union on 30 June 1982. It is equipped with apparatus intended to improve the system for determining the location of ships and aircraft in distress. This apparatus was built and put into earth orbit in accordance with the plan for implementing the Cospas-Sarsat international project. This project was elaborated jointly by USSR, U.S., Canadian and French experts. In addition to these countries, Norway and Britain have expressed a desire to take part in the coming tests to assess the system's efficiency. Japan and a number of other countries are examining the question of their participation.

The development of the Cospas-Sarsat international project began in 1977. It required considerable efforts from the four countries' experts to determine the principles for the construction of a joint system, coordinate its technical characteristics and manufacture the corresponding space and ground equipment. The joint system consists of two independent and at the same time technically fully compatible parts: the Soviet Cospas and the U.S.-Canadian-French Sarsat. Both parts have been developed in conjunction with one another. Cooperation among the participating countries in developing and implementing the project was carried out by the Cospas-Sarsat international coordinating group formed of two representatives from each of the four countries.

The Soviet part of the space system (Cospas) consists of radio distress beacons designed for installation on ships, aircraft and helicopters, radio-electronic apparatus installed on spacecraft for the reception, processing and transmission of beacon signals to earth, ground stations for the reception of information from satellites and a national system control center. The Sarsat system has an analogous format. Thus each of the four Cospas-Sarsat project participants is creating its own radio distress beacons, ground stations for the reception of satellite information and joint system centers. The satellites will be launched by two countries, the USSR and the United States. The design and manufacture of the on-board apparatus for the U.S. satellite is being conducted by the three Western countries' experts and for the Soviet side by our own national industry.

The system being created will use low-altitude satellites launched into circular polar orbit at an altitude of 800-1,000 km. The system's zone of operation will thereby embrace the whole earth and will make it possible to search for distress victims in any part of the world.

It is proposed to test two types of radio distress beacons, the new type and those already widely in use, particularly in the air. There are already over 200,000 such beacons. They are designed for use during search and rescue operations carried out with aerial assistance. However, their detection range and reliability are extremely limited. Thus the space system envisages the possibility of working with both existing and new radio distress beacons. The use of the existing radio beacons will make it possible even at the experimental stage to use the system to receive distress signals transmitted during a real emergency with an accuracy of coordinate determination of 10-12 km.

The new beacons' application potential is considerably broader. Using them, the accuracy of determination of the coordinates of ships and aircraft in need of assistance is several times greater -- about 3-5 km. Furthermore, the new beacon's signal contains information making it possible to determine the type, name and state of origin of the ship or aircraft in distress as well as the nature of the distress and the duration of the emergency.

The ground stations for the reception of satellite distress information will be located in the future in different parts of the world in order to accelerate the reception of distress signals. Stations in Moscow, Toulouse (France), Ottawa (Canada) and St. Louis (United States) are already ready to start tests. During 1982-83 stations will be built in the USSR in Arkhangelsk and Vladivostok.

The ground stations are equipped with parabolic antennas, which automatically track satellites, and radio receiving and computer apparatus for determining distress location coordinates.

The system's national centers will receive distress information from the ground stations to clarify the class and origin of craft in distress. The information, including distress coordinate data, will then be transmitted to the country of origin of the ship or aircraft and to the search and rescue service responsible for providing help in the region in question. The Soviet Cospas system center has been set up in Moscow under the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.

As the press has already reported, the latest session of the Cospas-Sarsat international coordinating group was held in Moscow in April this year. It comprehensively examined progress in implementing the joint project, discussed the results of the ground testing of elements of the system and confirmed the overall readiness to begin testing. It was agreed that testing will begin with the launch of the first Soviet spacecraft equipped with Cospas system apparatus, which will be joined by the U.S. satellite at the beginning of 1983. Cosmos-1383 was the Cospas system's first satellite of this type. It was launched into circular polar orbit at an altitude of approximately 1,000 km. It takes about 105 minutes to circle the earth.

All the system's elements have been tested operationally in the time since the spacecraft was launched. The test confirmed that the Soviet-made on-board and ground apparatus is working normally. The Moscow Cospas system center and the earth groundbased distress information reception station have begun operating. There is regular training in cooperation between the Cospas and Sarsat centers.

Experimental radio distress beacons working on a frequency of 406 megahertz have been deployed in various areas of the country's European territory with the aim of testing the system comprehensively. Beacon signals are received several times daily by Cosmos-1383 and are transmitted to ground information reception centers where the beacons' location coordinates are calculated. The first test results confirmed the system's great potential: The beacon location-finding proved highly accurate -- on average, no more than 1-2 km off.

The second test stage will begin to test the system's efficiency with beacons in normal operational conditions, in particular on board ships in various parts of the world from the Arctic to the Antarctic. Tests will also be conducted with free-floating beacons that will make it possible to imitate the real conditions that emerge when a ship or aircraft is lost at sea. U.S., Canadian, French, Norwegian and British experts will also begin participating in the near future in tests to perfect the Cospas-Sarsat joint system and the Cosmos-1383 spacecraft.

With the launch of the Cosmos-1383 satellite, the Soviet Union has made another important contribution to the cause of international cooperation and has laid the foundation for the practical implementation of the Cospas-Sarsat space system created in the interests of all the world's people. It has also reaffirmed the possibility of successful international cooperation in the peaceful conquest of space.

U.S. PIPELINE EQUIPMENT EMBARGO A 'FLOP'

LD130816 Moscow TASS in English 0734 GMT 13 Aug 82

["U.S. Diktat: A Flop" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- "It is absolutely obvious that the policy of outright diktat with respect to Western Europe, a policy to which President Reagan resorted, by introducing an 'embargo' on the sales of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline, has misfired. It has led to a political argument across the Atlantic on matters of principled importance", news analyst G. Dadyants writes in the newspaper SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA published by the CPSU Central Committee.

Imposing an embargo on the sales of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline, President Reagan could hardly foresee that the ultimate result of the 'economic war' on the Soviet Union declared by him will be a trade war against the allies.

Today, however, both American and West European newspapers write precisely about such a war, the news analyst underlines. Some observers, looking closer at this problem, even predict an end to the Western alliance.

The root cause of the aggravating crisis, of course, is not the pipeline project. Differences are underlined by Washington's attempts to pursue a policy of diktat with respect to its allies using multinational corporations controlled by U.S. capital for enhancing its political and economic influence on the old world, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes.

In any case the vital interests of West European countries have been affected. In any case U.S. actions resemble maneuvers in free competition rather than a 'concerted policy' within the framework of the Atlantic alliance. Now, but the pipeline issue is something special, for here the U.S. administration has not only dealt a blow at the interests of its allies but also encroached on their sovereignty, by extending its 'sanctions' overseas to include subsidiaries of U.S. companies and West European firms using U.S. licences.

WESTERN CREDIT POLICIES HAMPER ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD080644 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 8 TASS -- "The credit policy of the West is just a manifestation of the neocolonialists' strategy aimed at enhancing the exploitation of the developing countries." This conclusion is drawn by the newspaper PRAVDA which analyses the statistics released by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development [OECD], revealing the nature of monetary and financial relations between the Western countries and the newly-free independent states.

It follows from these figures, PRAVDA says, that during the past six years the foreign indebtedness of the developing countries trebled to reach the astronomic sum of 525,000 million dollars at the end of 1981.

The OECD statistics prove, the newspaper states, that the snare of financial "aid" is becoming increasingly tighter on the economies of the developing countries. The burden shouldered by them as a result of the trebling of their indebtedness is compounded by the fact that the sum total of interest on their debts was growing even faster. During the same period it quintupled (sic) to reach 109,000 million dollars by the end of 1981.

The need to repay debts and meet rapidly growing payments on interest, according to the article, is bleeding the developing countries white and forcing them to slow down their economic growth rates and to burrow into accumulations, which could have been used for development.

The recipients of credits have to borrow anew to repay earlier loans and pay interest on them. According to the estimates of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in 1985 altogether 88 per cent of new loans will be used to repay debts, and by 1990 the figure will reach 95 per cent.

It is perfectly obvious, the newspaper stresses, that the Western countries are pursuing solely their own selfish interests in granting credits, seeking primarily to ensure the uninterrupted influx of raw materials resources from the developing countries. That is why loans are granted, as a rule, for the development of the extracting industries, or at best infrastructure. However, the use of credits for the development of heavy industry, which alone can ensure those countries' economic independence, is restricted in every way.

Finally, PRAVDA writes in conclusion, the West is trying to use loans to pressure recipient countries politically, to hamper the implementation of progressive social and economic reforms in them and to ensure conditions for the uncontrollable domination of their economies by the capital or transnational corporations.

TASS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S TELEVISION SPEECH

LD170640 Moscow TASS in English 0628 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

President of the United States Ronald Reagan delivered a televised speech on Monday urging the Americans to support the bill on raising the taxes by 98.3 billion dollars. This is, undoubtedly, one of the most difficult speeches that Ronald Reagan ever had to deliver since it is the recognition of the fiasco not only of his economic programme but also of his entire economic credo. As is known, the cutting of taxes was one of Reagan's main election promises and in the first year of his presidency he pushed through the Congress a bill on cutting the taxes, which was a veritable Christmas present for U.S. monopolies whose taxation was considerably decreased. But economic reality mocked the President and his supporters from the ultra-right-wing circles. Despite all measures the economic crisis persists in the USA. The unemployment is growing while the incomes of the Treasury are decreasing. Meanwhile, the Pentagon is demanding ever greater funds for the huge programme of rearming that was started by the Reagan administration.

As a result the deficit in the Federal budget for the 1983 fiscal year will be 115,000 million dollars, even according to the administration's estimates. Congress data indicate that it may even be 140,000-150,000 million dollars.

Reagan asserted in his speech that the country would be faced by a still bigger rise in the deficit and the bank rates and by a further growth of unemployment, if Congress would not adopt the bill envisaging bigger taxation. He admitted, however, that the bill was not "politically popular," especially in the current year of mid-term elections. Seeking to weaken the unfavourable impression, Reagan even asserted that the bill did not envisage so much increased taxes as a "reform" of the taxation system. But the victims of the new taxes will be, above all, ordinary Americans who now will have to pay more for medical service, cigarettes, telephone talks, aircraft tickets, etc.

Reagan pointed out that the bill was connected with a further reduction in social spending. The press reports that the administration plans to further reduce expenditures on the health service, unemployment benefits and assistance to the poor by an aggregate 15,000 million dollars.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FUNDS WEAPONS SYSTEMS

LD171018 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The Senate-House committee of the U.S. Congress endorsed the expenditure of a huge sum, 178 billion dollars, under the budget for the 1983 financial year for the acquisition, development and maintenance of weapon systems. A large part of this sum will be spent for the purchasing of new planes, tanks, missiles and other equipment for the U.S. Armed Forces. 23 billion dollars will be spent for the development and creation of new weapon systems.

989 million dollars is allocated for the purchasing of the first five out of the 100 MX inter-continental ballistic missiles planned to be purchased. 2.5 billion dollars is allocated for the deployment of missiles of this type.

Under the pressure of strong protests of the public opinion, members of the Senate-House committee decided not to include in the budget the expenditures of 54 million dollars planned for the manufacture of the new generation of chemical weapons.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA ON DOCUMENTARY FILM ON CIA

LD161050 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] A documentary about CIA activity shown on Soviet television was reviewed in the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by critic Vitaliy Korotich. This film, he writes, is frightful for most of its part, frightful because it exposes so many plans to kill. One after another faces appear on the screen of those who deliberately acted and are acting against international law to undermine cooperation between nations, spoil close ties of friendship and sympathy between peoples. Experts in sabotage, Vitaliy Korotich notes, aim not only at using but destroying the future and the past, at eroding from the memory of American soldiers pictures of themselves embracing their comrades-in-arms, the Soviet comrade-in-arms on the Elbe.

The film is full of evidence showing in detail how plans to assassinate Fidel Castro were drawn up, how Patrice Lumumba and Salvador Allende were killed, how the legitimate governments of Guatemala, Iran and Brazil were toppled. The methods of actions Vitaliy Korotich notes, are clear: terror and violence, disinformation and slander -- with hatred the main driving force of actions and their only essence. The critic cites words from the directive of the U.S. National Security Council defining the policy towards the USSR for the postwar period. It is essential above all, it says, to make and keep the Soviet Union blind politically, militarily and psychologically in relation to forces outside the country beyond its control. This force is the Central Intelligence Agency. And the documentary shows that any force seeking to do evil can and should be put under the control of the nation.

U.S. TO BE DEPENDENT ON FOREIGN OIL BY 2000

LD131642 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

The United States will become increasingly dependent on foreign oil by the end of this century. This conclusion has been drawn by specialists of the major U.S. oil company Standard Oil of California. Its research paper headlined "World Energy Outlook: 1982-2000" claims that this trend is inevitable, in spite of the numerous programmes for the development of alternative energy sources, and that oil imports are expected to account for as much as 45 percent of American oil use.

The estimates by experts from the Standard Oil of California are a reflection of the trend dominating in the economy of the United States. The USA which has considerable natural resources takes practically no measures to increase their use, preferring to import oil from the developing, above all, Arab countries. It has been calculated that Middle East oil imports are considerably cheaper and more profitable for the American oil companies than an effort to develop American national energy resources. According to the estimates of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Exxon Corporation, the United States would have to spend 500 billion dollars in the course of five years to ensure self-sufficiency in energy. This is nearly twice as much as the USA would have to spend on foreign oil imports over the same period.

Washington's sights set on Middle East oil is one of the key causes of the growing U.S. military presence in that region. Trying to intimidate the Arab states, the U.S. leaders have repeatedly declared that America will stop at nothing in order to ensure to itself access to Arab oil by force of arms.

In loyally serving its "oil kings," the American administration is incessantly building up its military potential in the Middle East. The turning of Israel into a powerful military outpost in the region, the aggression of the Tel Aviv's Zionists against Lebanon, which is being perpetrated with Washington's knowledge and complicity, is a component part of the militaristic strategy of Washington which is bent on further plundering the resources of sovereign Arab states.

ARTHUR SCHLESINGER CRITICIZED FOR KIEV SPEECH

PM131501 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 10 Aug 82 p 6

[Prof Ya. Zasurskiy report: "On Peace, Detente and the Contact of Literatures: On the Results of the Fifth Meeting of USSR and U.S. Writers"]

[Excerpt] As already reported, the latest, fifth meeting of Soviet and American writers was held in Kiev 23 through 26 July, with the participation of novelists, poets, dramatists, critics and students of literature. The topic of discussion was history and the present day. And the discussion here was very wide-ranging, open, frank and keen. It touched not only on literature, but on the main problem of concern to Soviet and American writers, Soviet and American people and all mankind, the problem of war and peace. Here the lessons of history are particularly important and particularly instructive.

This dialogue was conducted, on the Soviet side, by Nikolay Trofimovich Fedorenko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board and chief editor of INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA. He stressed that the aim of dialogue is to dispel prejudice and preconceptions, to seek to understand each other better and to help our peoples to make a true assessment of events taking place in the world.

The cochairman on the American side was journalist and publicist Harrison Salisbury, who stressed in his speech that the meeting of Soviet and American litteratuers is particularly important in a period of increasing tension in the world and in USSR-U.S. relations, since it offers writers from the two countries an opportunity to exchange opinions frankly despite the fact that these people look at the world differently in many ways. For all this, Salisbury said, we are united by a common goal -- the desire to survive, preserve peace and achieve better mutual understanding.

The friendly tone of the meeting was set during the opening session, when each participant -- Soviet and American -- gave his name and indicated his sphere of interest.

Pavlo Zagrebelnyy and Oles Gonchar opened the debate with expressive, profound speeches. Looking at the Soviet people's history, the history of the Ukraine and the history of Kiev, they spoke of how important it is for mankind to remain loyal to high humanist ideals. Pavlo Zagrebelnyy stressed the indissoluble link between the present day and history -- a link embodied in the spiritual nature of Soviet literature. Oles Gonchar, speaking of writers' historical vision of the world, said that we must not idealize the past, nor must we blacken it. Referring to the lessons of today's history, the writer spoke keenly and vividly about the urgent need to struggle for peace.

The speech of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr, historian and politician, who was once an adviser to President John Kennedy, sounded a rather dissonant note against this background. Schlesinger spoke of the "free flow of ideas" and called for criticism of so-called "hard-liners." His speech contained an attempt to equate the positions of the Soviet and American sides on the basis of some kind of superpower parity -- all the vices which Schlesinger himself noted in the American side's position were attributed to the Soviet side, too.

This interpretation of dialogue did not meet with the support of participants in the meeting, and we had to draw Schlesinger's attention to the fact that differences do exist between the Soviet Union and the United States, but these differences are not symmetrical mirror images, and attempts to equate the policy of the United States and the Soviet Union on the basis of this approach are groundless. And if there is growing unemployment in the United States, it does not follow that there is unemployment, still less growing unemployment, in the USSR -- on the contrary, the absence of unemployment in the USSR is a fundamental difference between our country and capitalist America.

Schlesinger called on Soviet writers to criticize the Soviet Government. We reminded Schlesinger that we had not assembled in order to teach each other how to live and show each other whom to criticize and how, and that whereas the Reagan administration, on coming to power in the United States, set a course toward the arms race, our Soviet Government wages a consistent struggle for peace, and we support that policy and have no intention of following Schlesinger's advice on this score.

Schlesinger tried to impose on us his concept of the ideological struggle and even set about defending Reagan's speech to British parliamentarians, where the American President announced a "crusade" against communism. Here, of course, the lessons of history could have helped Schlesinger, but he was unwilling to hear about them.

As for the free flow of ideas, we know well that this slogan provides cover for ideological expansion by U.S. information and propaganda monopolies -- that very information colonialism which is rejected by socialist and developing countries, which advocate a balanced, equal exchange of information.

It was particularly odd that Schlesinger, who belongs to the Democratic Party, associates his activity with President Kennedy's name and is now writing a book about the outstanding realistic politician President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, took on the thankless task of defending the policy of Ronald Reagan's Republican administration. It was as if Schlesinger was addressing not a writers' meeting but an election rally of Reagan supporters.

Schlesinger himself evidently felt he had gone too far in his defense of the American Government, and after a break he made a special statement to the effect that he supports the aims of the meeting and advocates the relaxation of international tension and the improvement of relations between peoples.

Schlesinger's speech was probably the only "cold war" flareup at our meeting. On the whole the discussion took place in a friendly atmosphere.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA MARKS KOREAN LIBERATION

SK170640 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Undated KRASNAYA ZVEZDA article titled "In the Battles for the Liberation of Korea"]

[Text] As years go by, the Soviet people and armed forces -- witnesses of militaristic Japan -- have come to appreciate more deeply the significance of the liberation of the Korean people.

(?The bourgeois people) are trying to water down and distort the decisive role the Soviet Union played in the victory against militaristic Japan. To cite an example, they assert that the contributions of the Soviet Army in the victory against Japan were not great. They babble that the Soviet Union participated in the war against Japan for a total of 6 days, or that it did not suffer much damage. They clamor that the Soviet Army participated in Korean liberation on an equal footing with the U.S. Army and simultaneously set foot on Korean territory.

This notwithstanding, in reality the Soviet Army liberated the Korean people from Japanese colonial subordination and only [word indistinct] combined forces units on (?the first) Far East front went into battle against the Japanese soldiers, along with the Pacific Fleet Navy. The U.S. Army or any other army, however, did not go into battle on Korean territory; nor did they participate in the Korean liberation.

The U.S. Army landed on South Korean territory for the first time on 8 September 1945. It was after the Japanese surrender.

Entering the war against Japan, the Soviet Union accelerated the end of World War II.

In liberating Korea from Japanese colonial subordination, Manchuria was a part of the Soviet Army headquarters' comprehensive strategic plan to smash the Guandong Army in Korea. Without the decisive victory in Manchuria against major Japanese points with strike capabilities in Korea, we cannot talk about Korean liberation.

The Soviet Army headquarters took into consideration the fact that a one-million-strong Japanese Army was pitted against us and that we had to crush 17 defensive (?encampments) the Japanese had constructed in Manchuria and northern Korea.

Battles to smash the Guandong Army were carried by the [name indistinct] front, the First and Second Far East Fronts, the Pacific Fleet and [word indistinct] Amur Fleet.

On the night of 8 August, units on the three fronts crossed the border and broke through the enemy's defensive (?encampments). The units smashed the enemy's advance contingent and entered Manchuria. At the same time, fighter-bombers bombed railway (?feeder lines) in the rear of the Japanese Army. In the meantime, aircraft and torpedo ships belonging to the Pacific Fleet fired at coastal defense units and naval craft in northern Korean ports.

The powerful and mighty strike by the Soviet (?Armed Forces) led to the Japanese Army's complete collapse in Manchuria and northern Korea. Japan, which suffered defeat and realized that it was meaningless to resist further, had to surrender.

Fulfilling its internationalist duty in this way, the Soviet Army rescued [kuchulhaetgo] the Korean people from Japanese colonial subordination and assisted [wonjohaetda] them in regaining freedom and setting out on the road to national independence.

As is known, the Korean people did not succumb to the Japanese occupation. Along with the Chinese guerrillas, the Korean partisans waged an armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist oppressors in Manchuria and Korea.

However, this was too great a struggle for both the Korean partisans and the Chinese guerrillas. From the outset of World War II, the Japanese maximized their punitive expedition. The Chinese and Korean partisans had to cross the border into Soviet territory. After the Soviet Army had liberated Korea, the Korean patriots returned to their fatherland in September 1942. Battles in northern Korea continued until 18 August, when the Japanese military units began to surrender as prisoners of war and ceased their resistance.

On 22 August, in Wonsan, a large Japanese garrison unit surrendered. On 24 August, paratroop units of the 25th Soviet Army Corps landed in Hamhung and Pyongyang to accept the surrender of the Japanese Army. In early September, units of the 25th Soviet Army Corps marched down to the 38th parallel.

What was helpful to the Soviet Army's successful march was the fact that our army was not on a hostile country's territory but in a country whose residents warmly welcomed them. The purpose of the Soviet Army's entering the territory of Korea and liberating Korea was respected and understood by the people of this country, which granted their consent.

The operations to annihilate the Japanese Guandong Army and to liberate the northeastern part of China and Korea lasted 24 days. These operations occupy a most important place in the history of World War II.

We achieved victory at great cost. Thousands of Soviet officers and soldiers sacrificed their lives in trying to liberate the northeastern part of China and Korea.

Casualties for the 25th Soviet Army Corps alone totaled 4,717 in the battle waged to liberate Korea; some 1,500 were killed. Marine Corps units, aircraft units and crewmen aboard warships of the Pacific Fleet also lost many lives.

The Korean people fully appreciated the immortal exploits of the Soviet soldiers. The DPRK Government cited those Soviet soldiers who participated in the battles to liberate Korea, giving DPRK liberation medals.

A giant liberation tower has been erected at Moranbong in Pyongyang, capital of the republic, to commemorate the Soviet Army's exploits. Inscribed on the tower are the words "Glorious memory is dedicated to the heroic Soviet Army for liberating the Korean people from the enslavement of Japan and guaranteeing freedom and independence for Korea."

JAPANESE MONOPOLIES CHANGE THEIR STRATEGY

LD160803 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- History shows that no ploys can rid capitalism from its incurable ills and from the social problems it generates, and Japan is no exception in this sense. This conclusion is drawn by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov in his PRAVDA article, which analyzes the latest swerve in the country's economic strategy and in the structure of its production and exports that has been effected by the Japanese monopolistic circles.

Japan has now "assumed a course of the priority development of science-intensive types of production with the simultaneous containment of the growth of energy- and materials-intensive industries, including even those which have made Japan one of the leading industrial powers (such as steel, ship-building, oil refinery and household electronics)," the author writes.

"The champions of the latest change in economic strategy claim that while until recently Japan was a giant manufacturing plant, as it were, in future it is destined to become a design bureau."

The swerve in Japanese economic strategy, the article says, is called for by a complex of reasons, including social ones. Economic restructuring is accompanied by perceptibly growing pressure on the trade unions and by attempts to emaciate the class character of the Japanese working-class movement and to fetter the more combative detachments of that movement, such as railwaymen, teachers and government employees.

"Another correction of economic strategy means, in addition to everything else, an attempt to defuse the contradictions which have piled up," the author concludes. "It is expected that science-intensive industries will diminish the demand for labor and give rise to a new version of 'working class aristocracy' with whom it will be easier to come to terms. There also are the hopes that the export of capital and the development of industries in other countries will distance from Japan the potential centres of labor conflicts and that, having seized the commanding heights in technology, the Land of the Rising Sun will be able to lord it over its rivals."

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR

PM171301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] workers headed by T. Yamaguchi, member of the JSP Central Executive Committee, was in the Soviet Union 3-11 August at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee international and agriculture sections and the PRAVDA editorial offices. It visited the Latvian SSR and Leningrad, had talks at the Latvian CP Central Committee and Leningradskiy Obkom, visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and sovkhozes and familiarized itself with the work of party organizations and labor collectives in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Japanese guests highly assessed the CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy, emphasizing the especially great significance for the struggle against the threat of nuclear war of the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the Second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament. T. Yamaguchi declared that the JSP would increase its efforts to develop the antiwar movement in Japan and would actively oppose the country's militarization and Japan's involvement in realizing the aggressive U.S. plans in the Far East and Pacific. He emphasized that the JSP would continue to promote the development of friendly relations between the Japanese and Soviet peoples.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM170909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren was in Moscow 10-11 August, on his way to India and Indonesia for an official visit.

PRAVDA CARRIES SERIES ON AFGHANISTAN OPERATION

[Three-part report by special correspondent Rear Adm T. Gaydar under the "Afghan Notebook" rubric: "In the Valley of the Five Lions"]

Panjsher Valley Conflict

PM131309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] For a better view of the gorge you have to take a seat in the cabin with the Afghan helicopter pilots and settle yourself in behind the flight engineer. He sits between the pilots wearing a green combat jacket and protective helmet and operates the machinegun muzzle, seeking out the caves from which machinegun fire could suddenly strike. A red button glows on the bulkhead to the left: "Attention! Weapon Circuit On!"

It is exactly 2 years since I was in Afghanistan. The Kabul air is very dusty and dry and the orange taxis rattle around the city as though someone had dropped a bag of oranges in the square. A camel caravan moves slowly among the vehicles. On the sidewalk a child is breaking ice on a huge grater, and a glass dispenser of iced drinks in many colors glistens.

However, certain changes can be distinguished in Kabul's appearance even while on the move, from the traffic: the bronze cupola of a new mosque, the red filigree tower atop the Asman hills -- the receiving station for color TV programs from the Soviet Union. New stalls are being built or have already opened in some places on the shopping streets. It was quite the opposite 2 years ago -- some traders had closed their stalls.

The (Char-Chata) bazaar is humming. It is as though the thousands and thousands of people filling this maze are all talking, arguing and bartering at once, raising their hands to the skies and holding them to their hearts. Only the Sikh cloth traders are sitting silently and crosslegged alongside brightly colored mountains of silk, counting their beads and with a simple movement of the turban accepting or rejecting the price offered for their wares.

People have stopped at another bazaar where there are piles of melons, moist radishes sparkle and there are sacks of rice.... Meat seems to have become dearer but bread, rice and vegetable oil prices are the same.

I am describing these fleeting observations because I was not able to stay long in Kabul. At the Ministry of National Defense I learned that the Panjsher operation had begun.

Recent Western press agency reports have repeatedly called Panjsher a "valley," but it could be called a gorge. It is less than 2 km wide and in places narrows to about 300 meters.

But Panjsher's significance is not determined by its area. Narrow, almost 100 km long and rimmed with inaccessible mountains, Panjsher stretches from east to west like a corridor, from the Pakistan border to the Salang Pass and the green zone of Kapisa Province whence it is a stone's throw to Kabul.

A large gang formation headed by Ahmed Shah, the 32-year old son of a family of feudal lords well known in Afghanistan, has entered Panjsher from Pakistan. Having overcome the resistance of peasant self-defense detachments and small (Sarandoy) (militia) subunits, Ahmed Shah began to consolidate himself in the valley. A.ms convoys were shipped there from Pakistan.

As is well know, the internecine squabbles among the ringleaders of the numerous groupings of Afghan counterrevolutionaries are not dying down. Relying on the Panjsher base, Ahmed Shah set the goal of rallying around himself all the gangs in the north of the country and subsequently in other areas, too. His radio station broadcast from 0800-0900 hours daily in Dari and Pashto.

Here is a document on an "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" letterhead signed by Ahmed Shah and addressed to the leaders of other gang groups and formations: "Bearing in mind Panjsher's inaccessibility, we have set up a large central base here for the northern areas.... It could be a base for detachments to rest, be reinforced, rearmed and trained. We can provide assistance in supplying military instructors, advisers and other military experts.... We wish to establish ties with Samangan, Mazar-e Sharif, Badakhshan, Qonduz...."

In April this year Ahmed Shah announced that the DRA Armed Forces command had missed the opportunity for conducting operations in Panjsher; the passes were open, it would be easier to obtain weapons and ammunition from Pakistan and easier to maneuver. At the beginning of May he himself converted to active operations, dispatching mobile detachments to the Salang Pass and trying to complicate movement along the main highway linking the south of the country with the north and Afghanistan with the Soviet Union.

Preparations for the Panjsher operation were conducted in secret. But some information seems to have leaked out, however, because even before it began the gangs, brandishing weapons, drove the population from the villages into the mountains and the Afghan forces subunits encountered a multilevel system of fire prepared in advance.

However, the DRA Armed Forces' command knew that the Panjsher fighting would be hard and prepared for this.

...For the curves of the gorge we fly on. Here and there you can see the white clouds of explosions, the smoke of fires. The pilot on the left moves the control lever smoothly.

Following his movement, the stablizer clicks the dampers: all systems in order, all in order....

The helicopter chamber contains boxes of shells, belts of bullets and white packets of leaflets. From time to time, Lt Col (Abdel Baki) of the Afghan Army breaks open another packet, slides open the door, a cold wind rushes into the chamber and the leaflets fly down to where a mountain stream foams, where a road winds nearby and deserted villages stand surrounded by the green splashes of wheatfields.

"Noble inhabitants of Panjsher!" the leaflets say. "Rebel gangs have stepped up their activity in your region. To free the population from their yoke and oppression, the DRA Government is compelled to send its forces to your districts. The forces' main aim is to ensure the security of civilians and to create the conditions for peaceful labor. Support the cause of unmasking the gangs."

The gorge has widened slightly and green treetops have appeared. Our helicopter lands. A second circles overhead providing cover.

...The headquarters of an Afghan Army regiment was located near a village among planer trees on the banks of a river. Its very narrow rapid streams almost lap against the wheels of the staff cars. The tarpaulin of sun-faded tents is turning white.

I hugged and embraced Lt Col (Yesin Khan), the chief of staff, but he had no time to talk. He again leaned over the map spread out on the folding table and held the earpiece on the portable radio to his hear.

"Do not attack head on! Save people, bring the artillery up closer. Load the guns on pack animals and advance! Do you have a guide? Get on with it!"

His temples were grey, the lines on his face had increased. We met the last time 2 years ago in (Kyadzha) village in Khogyani District near the Pakistan border. At that time the operation against the Adam Khan gang had ended, the ringleader himself had been killed, his body had been brought for identification to Sorkh Rud; we spent the night in some stronghold. (Yesin Khan) was a captain, chief of staff of a battalion, had just joined the party and had received a light wound then — a mine fragment had grazed his forehead. It was the same month as now, Hamal [corresponding to 21 March-20 April], and just like today the fields were turning green alongside a battle-damaged village; when the wind blew they turned silver.

While (Yesin Khan) was busy, Lt Col (Abdel Baki) and I and two soldiers from the staff guard platoon assigned to accompany us visited a building where one of Ahmed Shah's "military committees" had been located just the day before. The expensive two-story building had apparently belonged to one of the rich men of the area. There were comfortable chairs and low tables. The heavy shutters covering the vaulted windows had been blown down by an explosion. The river boiled beyond the windows. In the corner of a room stood a safe with open doors. The floor was littered with papers.

The lieutenant colonel began sifting through the sheets of paper.

"Probably nothing of interest," he said as though preparing himself for a coming disappointment. "Everything of importance has either been removed or destroyed. Look at this, though..."

(Abdel Baki) smoothed out a sheet of paper.

"To those who own radio receivers! The Islamic committee brings to your attention to know, remember and carry out: that listening to broadcasts from Kabul is a great sin. Henceforth this action will be punishable by a fine of 10,000 afghanis or decapitation."

By military training (Abdel Baki) is a signalman. He commanded a signals platoon and was chief of staff of a battalion. He now works in a political directorate agitation and propaganda section. He is short, slim and always smiling like a child. Only occasionally do the bitterness and pain show through in his eyes.

...The mountains echo to distant explosions. Somewhere up ahead, in one of the transverse gorges, the bandits have consolidated themselves and are defending themselves from their caves with large-caliber machineguns. The operation is going according to plan. The Afghan subunits brought in by helicopter are moving along the spur toward each other, surrounding the enemy. Infantry subunits are proceeding along the ridges to cover the motorized columns.

"You should not think that the people in the gangs, even in that one, are all the same." (Abdul Baki) pointed to where the firing was coming from. "They are very disparate. I have seen lots of them.... Some are fierce enemies, fanatics. Some are simply mercenaries -- people pay them to kill. Some are frightened. Some are shady, misled.... We captured a gang of 15 last year in Charikar. The ringleader had fled with his deputy, and these were local people. We talked to them for 1 week, from dawn to dusk sometimes -- about the land, water, Islam, about property, taxes.... Then I went to the commander: "Let them go. I do not believe that they will fight us any more, and the old men give their word." The authorities were against it. "What do you mean, let them go? Fifteen bandits? Captured with their weapons, after all!" But I said: "Fifteen men -- so what? Fifteen more or less, what is the difference? We must give it a try!" They agreed. They have farmed their village for 1 year now, and recently they requested weapons to organize a self-defense detachment.

The fighting died down as dusk fell. The explosions became fewer and then ceased altogether. Two dusty Afghan armored transporters approached. One was carrying the wounded. A staff officer summoned helicopters by telephone to take the wounded to the rear. Then he began relaying the day's results: the losses, the enemy's losses, the number of prisoners, the weapons captured from the bandits....

Campfires blazed. Kettles appeared. I saw a circle of soldiers sitting around a tent. They were repeating something in a guttural sing-song chorus with little white books on their laps.

"Prayers?"

"No," (Abdel Baki) smiled.

He took a book from one of the soldiers. The cover showed the sun, a soldier with an automatic gun, a peasant with a plow. The print was large. There was only a little text. By and large the drawings were of machineguns, tractors, dams or trenches....

"A reading book," the lieutenant colonel said, "published by the Political Directorate. We have a special section to eliminate illiteracy. It is headed by Lt Col Ali Ahmed. Perhaps you should get to know him when you are in Kabul. We consider this a very important section. Lessons teaching soldiers to read are held every day, even under combat conditions."

(Yesin Khan) came up, tired and distracted, as though worn out by the intensity of the day.

"Do you recall (Kyadzha)? We were ambushed there just after you left for Jalalabad."

Over tea he became happier, livelier.

"There have been many changes in the army. You will see them yourself. The officers have learned how to fight. The men are mastering the equipment better. The companies are more full-blooded."

We began talking about Panjsher -- the valley of the five lions: According to tradition, in the olden days five brothers who lived in this valley built a mighty dam in a single night to water the fields....

The population here is poor, the land is scarce, a great many people went to Kabul, Qandahar and Ghazni for work. Scientists and poets renowned in Afghanistan have come from this valley....

The sunset faded. For several moments an even, colorless almost silvery glow poured over us, sharply silhouetting the mountains. Then all at once the darkness set in and covered the Afghan forces' positions, the bandits' caves, the silent villages and our tent.

(Yesin Khan) gave the order to put out the camp fires; a sniper's bullet from a long-range rifle would easily find any fire.

Description of Conditions

PM131315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Morning. A gun rumbles, and clouds made by exploding shells flare up above one of the serrated peaks. Through field binoculars you can see tiny green figures: An Afghan platoon lies low, then clambers on up the slope....

You do not have to be a military man to realize that in the mountains it is much easier to defend than to attack. By occupying an advantageous position even a few men can hold off a company or even a battalion. But the operation which Afghan Army units are carrying out in the Panjsher gorge against Ahmed Shah's gang formation is developing successfully. Hotbeds of resistance are being encircled and the gangs -- if they do not lay down their arms -- eliminated.

Gen Muhammad Avzar's staff car has not yet been baked by the sun; it is clean and even elegant. On a small table a glistening carafe contains a drink made from camel thorn. On a large table a fresh map is spread out for the new day of combat operations.

Reports come in:

"The building the bandits were using as a prison has been taken. The prisoners say there were more than 100 people kept there. On Ahmed Shah's orders they were taken into the hills, and they may have been killed. An investigation has begun."

"An ammunition dump has been found...."

"Near the village of Astaneh a truck has been found which the prisoners say was used by Ahmed Shah. The glass has been broken by bullets. There is no trace of blood...."

"Entered into combat contact with the enemy. Grid reference.... Height...."

General Avzar picks up his commander's ruler, finds the necessary point on the map with a pencil and gives an order.

Documents taken from the enemy have been brought in. They are sorted by intelligence workers and employees of KHAD -- the DRA state security organs. Among the heap of papers, lists and forms, a sketch suddenly appears: mountains, two helicopters in the sky, a red dot in the gorge, lines and arrows.

"A visual aid," an intelligence workers explained. "You see, they let the first helicopter go. They attack the second, on the turn, so that it is more difficult to see where the firing is coming from. We have found drawings like this before."

I study the instruction sketch with special curiosity. I remember how we recently tried to land at a certain point with a pair of helicopters. Military Engineer Valentin Valentinovich Kelpsh, with whom we were flying, had already seen our servicemen's camp, signal flares showed yellow below us, the pilot had already observed a little island between two channels where he could land. He had begun to descend, when suddenly he turned the machine sharply upward again.

"An enemy firing point," he said. "The second helicopter has been fired on."

...The night after the flight Kelpsh and I lay in the tent, unable to sleep for a long time, talking. Darkness hid the mountains, but the sense of their proximity, the sense of confinement was only accentuated. We seemed to be lying at the bottom of a deep black saucepan, from which the curving trails of rockets rose to the sky from time to time without dispersing the darkness.

Valentin Valentinovich is 45. He looks younger, perhaps because his hair is cut very short and his blue eyes sometimes twinkle mischievously, although he is certainly a very serious-minded person.

His father, an animal specialist, hunter and fisherman, died in October 1941 near Moscow. After the war Valentin worked as a combine operator and then graduated from the military engineering school. He was in political work for a long time, but the entire time he was keen to practice his speciality. After completing his studies -- by correspondence -- at the military engineering academy, he returned to sapper work.

We could have met here in Afghanistan 2 years ago, as we were quite close, but it did not happen that way. The name Kelpsh was already widely known then both among the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and in the Afghan Army. It was repeated particularly frequently in Badakhshan Province. Together with a Soviet sapper engineering subunit Valentin Valentinovich was going from Keshem to Feyzabad, restoring bridges that had been blown up.

The capital of Badakhshan -- small, picturesque Feyzabad, with its little gardens on flat roofs and its setting of pines and poplars -- was cut off: the large gang of (Vasir) was blockading the city. It was up to our helicopter pilots to deliver supplies to the population.

I remember how elderly Afghans settled themselves, on the tiny airfield, around Maj Vyacheslav Gaynutdinov, holding a council about who and what should be carried first. A little way off were crowds of inhabitants with packages, iron trunks and bundles of hoes.

Feyzabad and the whole of Badakhshan and even Kabul were hopefully following the sappers' advance. The road passed along the narrow gorge of the Kowkchek River, across seven of its bridges. The bridges were below, the gangs -- above, on the surrounding heights. The hammering of miner's picks was often accompanied by machinegun salvos.

"The third bridge was probably the most difficult. We were placing heavy girders weighing many tons. There were more of the bandits than before. You should have seen how the sappers were greeted in Feyzabad, what a festival there was!"

We fell asleep near morning, having firmly decided to go and see the sappers at the first convenient opportunity.

...Three Afghan armored carriers, shaking, rumbling, raising clouds of dust, thunder along the winding mountain road. The dust gets in your teeth, blinds you. The machinegun barrels are covered with little plastic bags against the dust. The soldiers lying on the armored vehicle hang on to whatever they can -- the jolting is intense. The road plunges down, shoots upward, from splashing rivers to white-hot rocks and back again, from the heat to the cool. From our armored carrier you can see how the wheels of the leading vehicle hang over a precipice and its side armor scratches the rock. In a moment we too feel a thud and hear a scraping noise, but we do not slow down.

"A beautiful place," I say to Lt Col Hafizollah (Mushar), trying to dispel the involuntary tension.

"A bad place," the lieutenant colonel replies, "convenient for ambushes."

He is sitting in the left hatch, hanging on to the armored hatch cover with one hand and gripping a microphone in the other, repeating monotonously: (Khazrat)...(Khazrat Shiraz) (Khazrat)..."

Radio communication with headquarters is working normally.

Valentin Valentinovich is in the first armored carrier. He waves his hand, pointing out some blasted boulders, a fresh gash in the mountainside, the stems sticking out from under the embankment.

The road to the sappers is itself a meeting with the sappers. In order to open the road more quickly, they work by the "rolling" method here. If an obstacle is met or a controlled explosion has made the cliffs collapse into the road -- stop! The engineering clearance vehicle moves forward. It makes a way for itself and goes on with the patrol. The others continue the work. The obstacle is removed layer by layer. Large fragments are broken up with explosives. They are tipped into the river. Lengthwise steps are cut in the slope. Then the laying: A layer of earth, a layer of wood and branches and then -- for strength -- empty ammunition crates filled with river shingle. The damaged section is repaired -- all ahead again, to where the engineering clearance vehicle has made its way through the next obstacle.

The road became smoother, there were fewer jolts, it was as if a gale had died down. We went through the village street past little houses made from untrimmed stone, down to the river. The driver-mechanics shut off the engines, and we heard the song of the cicadas and smelt the scent of clover.

The camp was in a clearing. Tents, the field kitchen, a stack of green crates, a small red poster: "Learn military matters the real way!"

Four young soldiers of ours, their arms akimbo, sleep on a tarpaulin in the shade of a mulberry tree near the irrigation ditch. Great weariness has obviously pinned them to the ground.

The machinery stands lower down, right by the river under a precipitous cliff between boulders. The vehicles are dusty, battered by explosions, only the huge blades polished by work shine dazzlingly.

The bulldozer tank looks particularly dashing. Its turret and front armor have been wrapped round with spare steel tracks, so it looks like a seaman with a cartridge belt round his shoulder. The engineering clearance vehicle has just been repaired. The steel monster is now limbering up for work. It takes a huge boulder in its claws, lifts it above its own turret, throws it into the river; it moves its steel moldboard; places it horizontally, tilts it, then the blade seems to fold, becoming like a ship's prow.... The narrow slits of armored glass gleam fiercely.

The hatch was lifted, and driver-mechanic Pvt Nikolay Melnik, recently in the 10th grade at school in Rostovskaya Oblast, emerged from the vehicle. He is small and thin. He smiled with embarrassment, as if to say sorry, but this huge thing really is entrusted to me to drive....

Kelpsh has assembled the officers and is listening to reports and checking data: 80 meters of road was blocked by being undermined from below. The second obstacle was 200 meters long and 2.5 meters high; the third was 8 meters high; a cliff had collapsed and the fragments were up to 10 meters in diameter. On the first day they went 2.5 km. On the second -- 15 km.... On a section 58 km long, 196 mines and 18 fougasses were removed. The gangs obviously have foreign instructors.

Settled on a wall, I talk with Sr Lt Vladimir Borisovich Gladkov, commander of a sapper platoon. He is secretary of the company party organization. There is not much time to talk. The sappers will soon be moving on again.

The platoon met its first mines in the road immediately after entering the gorge -- an old obstacle, placed some months ago. Fresh field mines began to appear later. Here you cannot rely particularly on mine detectors. The rock is diverse and is often interspersed with iron ore. They worked mainly with probing rods.

"Do you know what they look like? Kushnerenko: Bring a probe!"

The senior lieutenant was handed a long wooden cane with a fine metal tip. He prodded the ground several times with light, rapid blows.

"You have to feel the elasticity of the rock and notice changes in the sound. If you have to move on all fours, the metal tip is shifted to a perpendicular position.... The mines are mainly Italian TS-6.5's and British MK-7's."

"Can I look?"

"Zemlyanitsyn! Bring some mines."

I look at Gladkov: young, still so young! But his voice, his look, his gestures -- the overall demeanor of an experienced officer, indicate that this senior lieutenant has already seen much, already had his share of military evil, knows how to command, does not go to pieces in a difficult situation, respects his seniors but knows his own value. You also feel that people love him.

Pvt Sergey Zemlyanitsyn neatly laid out at our feet two large round canisters. The Italian one is neat. Its plastic, coffee-colored, ribbed body is reminiscent of the cover of an ultramodern vacuum cleaner. The body of the British one is metal. It looks more like a frying pan that has seen better days.

"The British ones started to appear among the gangs last fall. It may be a coincidence, but it was just after Mrs Thatcher visited Pakistan. The first such mine was found in Kunar by a dog called Ford. It seems he sat down by the mine, yelped and waited for a reward."

"Have you been using dogs now?"

"Zaytsev! Bring Olgerd."

A huge, lean German shepherd was brought on a short lead. Olgerd sat, looked reproachfully at his master and scornfully turned away, wounded by our distrust.

"They work well. True, only when it is not too hot."

"Olgerd even works in the heat, Comrade Senior Lieutenant," Zaytsev objected.

"And when there is no noise," Gladkov went on, ignoring the objection.

"Olgerd works under fire, too, Comrade Senior Lieutenant. I don't know what's wrong with you today...."

And both the master and the dog refused to look at the commander, mortally offended.

A signal -- and the echo of commands roused the camp. Soon the tents were packed, the campfires hissed under jets of water, the rumbling of engines was heard from down by the river.

Taking his leave, the senior lieutenant said:

"If you write about us, please do not forget: Jr Sgt Anatoliy Zaytsev. A brave, skillful fighter. Admitted to the party the other day. Pvt Sergey Zemlyanitsyn, Aleksander Kushnerenko, Khodzhaes Khodzhaesov have also been admitted.... Jr Sgt Sergey Shapovalov removed four mines, Pvt Madzhid Abdurakhimov -- five mines and two fougasses...."

"Can I talk to them?"

For the first time in our talk Gladkov shook his head negatively!

"Unfortunately...you should have done so earlier. But Shapovalov is ahead, in the patrol, and Abdurakhimov is behind, with the medical battalion. That's the way things are.... Will you excuse me?"

He saluted and went to his company, which was already forming up; he still held his sapper's probe, which simultaneously resembled a crook, a spear and a magic wand.

Final Phase

PM131355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] For some reason it particularly stuck in my memory: the road alongside headquarters, the hour before dawn, the swirling gloom, and suddenly two white spots emerging out of the darkness straight toward me, approaching a little unsteadily....

It turned out to be an old Afghan man in a white turban riding a small white-headed donkey. Behind him came women with bales and bundles and a girl with a copper kerosene lamp.... Staidly and almost inaudibly the little caravan proceeded past the headquarters into the depths of Panjsher.

The operation Afghan Army subunits were conducting in this valley to liquidate Ahmed Shah's large bandit formation had entered its final phase. Fighting was still continuing here and there, but peaceful life was already returning to Panjsher. In the villages chimneys were smoking, little red flags were fluttering on reeds, and colorful garlands of washing had been hung out to dry. Soldiers were distributing from trucks rice, salt, household soap and galoshes sent from Kabul....

Ahmed Shah had abandoned his detachments and fled to Pakistan and was granting interviews to Western correspondents, citing fantastic figures about the losses which had supposedly been inflicted on the units participating in the operation. It was even mentioned that "one general was killed."

Perhaps he had in mind the occasion when our armored column -- three armored carriers -- was ambushed in a gorge not far from the small city of Rokheh, the administrative center of Panjsher. The leading armored carrier was damaged by a shot from a hand-held grenade launcher. All-round defense had to be mounted while it was being repaired. Assistance soon arrived.

After this gorge the valley broadens out slightly, giving way to fields and orchards. The town was still silent and deserted. A smell of burning. Downstream we could see the ruins of an ancient fortress above the river. We drove along the narrow main street past the wooden shelters over small stores to the school, where a group of party members -- a so-called "organizing nucleus" -- which had arrived from Kabul was temporarily accommodated. Their task was to help strengthen people's power in Panjsher. Here too were comrade (Sa'id Bari), governor of Parwan Province, and Comrade (Mir Sakheb Karvel), member of the PDPA Central Committee.

The school desks had been moved back against the walls. Soldiers' haversacks, bundles of books and rolls of posters lay around. Weapons stood in the corners. Gray cloth blankets were spread out on the floor. Sitting on them were about 10 people, young and old, some in uniform, others in jackets and shirts, drinking tea. From the next classroom came the sound of a typewriter being tapped clumsily and hesitantly.

"Tomorrow we are touring the villages," (Karval) said.

He has a strong figure, broad shoulders and a firm handshake.

"We must get the population back from the mountains more quickly and ensure the completion of agricultural work -- a difficult task. People have been intimidated and terrorized by gangs," the governor added.

"Not that it's at all easy to intimidate an Afghan peasant. Perhaps you have had an opportunity to notice?" A note of pride could be heard in (Karval's) voice.

Indeed I really have repeatedly admired the courage, dignity and diligence of the Afghan peasant and seen him following oxen, setting down even furrows in the field, one after another, pressing down on the handles of his plow, even a wooden plow, in a roomy white shirt, not turning his head at the sound of shots or the roar of an aircraft flying past.

"However complex the situation now, we can confidently state that the peasant has already felt the real benefits brought by the revolution," (Karval) said.

"Approximately 300,000 peasant families have received about 700,000 hectares of land. Citing the Koran, the counterrevolution says of the land reform: 'Haram!' -- 'Do not take what belongs to someone else!' We, too, can rely on the Koran: 'If someone has tilled the land, it belongs to him.' In this dispute the peasantry sides with the revolution..."

(Karval) is an engineer by training. He spent a long time studying hydraulics at the Kabul Polytechnical Institute, has been in the party since it was founded and is now the Central Committee's representative for the central zone, which includes a number of the country's most important provinces.

"The land distributed under the reform is being worked," (Karval) said. "We have checked. The peasant now pays the landowners nothing from the harvest. He is better fed. He is beginning to feel that he is the boss on the land. This, too, is evidently one of the reasons both for the definite stability of the economy and for the army's strengthening combat ability. We can now transfer to the reserve corps soldiers who have served their time. Units are being replenished regularly."

It is interesting to converse with (Karval). His speech is dry, his words precise. But sometimes his eyes will flash and he will say something unexpectedly poetic. "Oh traveler, take care. On a mountain path you are like a tear on the tip of an eyelash!" He said this in a drawl, almost in a sing-song voice, when our vehicle ended up on the edge of a precipice on one of the bends on the way to the village of (Burdzhaman). After a rally in the evening (Karval) described how, long ago when still a student, he was struck by Tyutchev's verses:

The east maintains equivocal silence,
All around there is delicate silence.
What is this? Sleep or expectation?
And is the day near or far?

The village of (Burdzhaman) was liberated from the bandits only yesterday. The terraces of wheatfields slightly wilting without moisture, duvals [meaning unknown], steps and passages lead higher and higher to the small adobe houses. In the distance a white-foaming stream falls straight from the sky, almost from the zenith, into a ravine down the brown wall of the Hindu Kush.

The PDPA Central Committee representative and the provincial governor were greeted by Col Abdol Azim, commander of an Afghan airborne "commando" subunit. While the peasants were gathering for a rally we went to the enclosure to which weapons captured from the enemy are carried and driven. Burnished metal of varied pedigree from the "undeclared war" lay in a heap.

A pile of submachineguns. Chinese, Egyptian, West German.... The ribbed barrel of a cold machinegun peeped out of the heap.

A British mortar; caliber -- 88 mm.

Large-caliber machineguns of the Degtyarev-Shpagin type manufactured in China.

American automatic rifles with plastic tipstock and butt.

Just to one side a small stack of small gray bars. It was explosive. Among the Chinese characters I could make out the figure "400," evidently the weight.

Grenades for a hand-held launcher "Made in USA."

"Would you like to try something?" the captain in charge of receiving trophies readily offered.

"No," (Karval) shook his head. "I've had enough shooting."

The echoes of a distant battle reached us from the southeast, getting mixed and broken up against the walls of the winding ravine. There, in the region of a dam, one of the gangs was continuing to put up a defense.

The peasants had gathered in the shade of the mulberry trees and were sitting in a semicircle beside a dried-up irrigation canal. Mainly elderly, staid people. From time to time the old men took round tins from their robes and threw a pinch of chewing tobacco into their mouth. Little boys sat apart in a small group, not being naughty, their small dark eyes twinkling.

The group was growing larger and denser. Governor (Said Bari) opened the rally and greeted the noble inhabitants of (Burdzhaman) on behalf of the DRA Revolutionary Council and Government. I listened to the translator, watched the peasants' faces, made hasty notes, but did not have time and got down only individual phrases.

(Said Bari): "The goal of the April Revolution is the people's good. The mercenaries of American imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists are preventing us from building a new, happy life. Now they have been routed in Panjsher. May peace and quiet return to these fields...."

Placing their hands on their chest and barely bowing their head, the peasants voiced agreement with the speaker.

Through gaps in the trees I could see lines of people in the distance making their way through clefts to the village. A little red flag flashed here and there.

Col Abdol Azim: "War is war. It is always a disaster. But who brought this calamity to the valley? Through binoculars I saw bandits driving old people into the mountains. Is that our custom? Where are your families? We must send foot messengers. Let them come home. People's power will stand firm in Panjsher...."

While he was speaking, several more peasants came up, chose a spot, started to settle themselves down, got up again, broke into smiles and embraced one of the airborne soldiers, probably a relative.

An old man in a torn green robe got up from the ground and said a few words. The translator did not catch what he said.

Abdul Azim: "The bandits don't let you? I see among you some who once served under my commander. I see among you some who once served under my command. You have grown older, grown beards and put on turbans, but I still recognize you. Surely former 'commandos' are not afraid of some mercenaries?"

The colonel's pockmarked peasant face was gloomy, but his audience became somewhat warmer. An approving buzz rippled through their ranks.

The chatter of a machinegun very close by interrupted the speaker. Someone was firing maliciously and accurately in brief, rapidly succeeding rounds. The colonel turned around and issued orders. Medical orderlies rushed to the river carrying stretchers. A gun roared, probing the firing points. A second shot...a third....

It emerged that one of the bandits, hidden behind some rocks, was firing on a group of peasants returning to their home village. (Karval) spoke:

"We have had an idea. In the village there are young men of draft age. What if they were not taken into the army but were given weapons to organize your self-defense detachment? You would have help for your work and protection for the village."

...In the evening, leafing through my notebook and deciphering my notes, I am still utterly unable to establish exactly what he said or the phrase with which the meeting turned into a talk. Increasingly frequently the peasants rose singly, one after the other, or even several at a time, and asked questions. The tin boxes containing chewing tobacco remained unopened. For the first time someone made a joke, and laughter rang out. For the first time they all raised their palms to the sky, touched their temples with their fingertips and, crossing their arms over their chests, bowed their heads in agreement.

A somewhat younger peasant, dressed not in a turban but for some reason an old soldier's cap" "We need water. The irrigation ditches are dry. A few more days and the harvest will die."

(Sakheb Karval): "Listen, there is fighting going on. Over there is where the dam is, where the irrigation ditches are supplied. The soldiers are shedding their blood to give you water."

I could not see (Karval's) face, only his back, his broad shoulders, and thick black hair already heavily streaked with gray. But I could clearly see the peasants' attentive faces.

(Karval): "Let us speak about the Koran. When the Prophet was asked what was dearest of all to him on earth he replied -- his mother! And the second time he was asked, he gave the same reply, and the third time.... Our common mother is the motherland. The power of the people and the party will make our motherland free and prosperous.... The 'five' -- land, water, draft animals, grain for sowing, and working hands.... Which of you has had all these, apart from working hands? How many shares in the harvest did you have to give to the beï, the landowner, to Ahmed Shah?"

"Let us talk about the road. The Koran says: If a new road comes up against a mosque, even a mosque must be moved elsewhere. That was how the Prophet treated the road. It is along the road that commodities -- salt, matches, kerosene, cotton, fertilizers -- reach you.... It is along the road that your children will go to study and see the world. And what have the bandits done with the road? And who is risking their life to restore the road?"

Again a buzz of friendly approval passed through the ranks. But suddenly turbans, skull caps and caps, as though the order "right face!" had been given, turned the other way. (Karval) fell silent. In the silence which ensued an advancing murmur could be clearly discerned. One of the small boys sitting next to me jumped up, seized a mattock and ran up along the irrigation ditch. A black slither of moisture was trickling along the gray dust toward him. Before our very eyes it swelled, turning into a stream. That meant that high in the mountains, next to the dam, the assault party members had successfully completed one more battle. The old men setting above the irrigation ditch dipped their hands into the water. The streams were rushing toward the fields.

BREZHNEV-TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO INDIAN LEADERS

PM161011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India,

Her Excellency Mrs Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India;

On behalf of the Soviet people, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and on our own account we cordially congratulate you and, through you, the government and people of friendly India on the glorious jubilee -- the 35th anniversary of independence.

The formation of India as an independent power was an event of historic significance. It accelerated the process of the collapse of imperialism's colonial system and helped to strengthen the positions of the forces of national liberation in Asia and on a worldwide scale.

Over the past 35 years the Indian people have done a great deal to boost the national economy, science, culture and education. Independent India's constructive contributions to the joint efforts to avert the threat of war and to ease international tension has earned it deserved prestige in the world arena.

The Soviet Union values highly the good relations with India and the feelings of sincere liking and mutual respect between our peoples. As the experience of history attests, the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India represent a valuable asset for our two peoples and an important factor for peace and security inside and outside Asia.

We express confidence that multifaceted Soviet-Indian ties will continue to strengthen and develop on the firm foundation of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation in the interests of our countries' peoples and for the good of world peace and international security.

We send good wishes to you and warm greetings to the great Indian people.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

MITIN VIEWS PRC'S SOUTHEAST ASIA POLICY

Initial Moves

OW161319 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 14, 15 Aug 82

[First of three articles by station commentator Mitin under the general title "Beijing's Intentions and Miscalculations": "Certain Characteristics of Beijing's Southeast Asian Policy Not Very Long Ago"]

[Text] The term "the Kampuchea Question" has appeared in the utterances of politicians, diplomats and journalists in various countries for more than 4 years. What, after all, is the essence of this so-called question? Why for all these years, has this question failed to be resolved, has even become more pressing? To answer these questions, station commentator Mitin has specially written three articles. Today please listen to the first article on the subject: "Certain Characteristics of Beijing's Southeast Asian Policy Not Very Long Ago."

As early as the mid-1960's, Mao Zedong told his trusted followers of a strategic goal. Judging by all indications, the present successors of Mao Zedong are striving toward this goal. Mao Zedong said: "We must take Southeast Asia and then conquer the whole earth." He suggested swallowing the earth piecemeal.

However, the first piece, Southeast Asia, proved too big to be gobbled up in one gulp. Therefore, it was decided to first gulp down Indonesia. In 1965, under Beijing's active backstage maneuvering, the well-known September incident took place in that country. Hundreds of thousands of innocent people were sacrificed as a result of the Beijing leaders' scheme to turn Indonesia into their strategic base to control Southwest Asia and South Asia. Beijing's venture went bankrupt, so the Beijing leaders shifted their sights to Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. Then, Beijing's attempt to export this "Cultural Revolution" to these areas also ended up in failure.

Then the Indochinese countries' turn came. The people of these countries had been waging a bitter struggle against imperialist encroachment on their freedom and independence for many years, and the Beijing leaders posed as their friends and attempted to dominate them. Beijing began to obstruct in every possible way the international support for the fighting Indochinese people, thinking that the war would weaken them and force them to submit to Beijing's coercion. But here Beijing was again unsuccessful. Therefore, the adventurers in Beijing placed their main bet on the pro-Beijing puppet Pol Pot clique.

The clique usurped the leadership of Kampuchea's liberation struggle. When U.S. armed aggression in Indochina ended up in defeat, the impression was that the Kampuchean people would at last be able to begin building a happy new life. It didn't happen that way, however, because that was not in line with Beijing's scheme to turn Kampuchea into a base for expansion into Southeast Asia. With the support of the Beijing leadership, the Pol Pot clique in 3 1/2 years thoroughly destroyed the country's economic, political and cultural life and killed 3 million people out of a population of 8 million.

In accordance with Beijing's instructions, the Pol Pot regime began to take military actions against neighboring Thailand, attempting to throw the Thai situation into confusion and mounting attacks on Thai border provinces. At the same time, following Beijing's instructions, the Pol Pot adventurers began to mount even more dangerous armed provocations along the Vietnamese border and finally started an undeclared war against Vietnam.

In January 1979, all the people of Kampuchea revolted against the bloody Pol Pot regime. The Vietnamese people gave fraternal support and help to the Kampuchean patriots in overthrowing the tyrannical pro-Beijing regime and driving the puppet Pol Pot out of Khmer territory. This saved the Kampuchean people of Chinese origin from being completely wiped out. With the approval of advisers from Beijing, the Pol Pot clique pursued a genocidal policy and killed 300,000 people of Chinese origin in Kampuchea.

The collapse of the Pol Pot clique dealt a telling blow to the Beijing leaders' adventurist scheme with its far-reaching goals in Southeast Asia. Because of this, Beijing's propaganda tries to distort the victory of the Khmer People and their ally. They are trying to frighten the ASEAN countries with the nonexistent threat of a Vietnamese attack, though everyone should know that the Indochinese countries, more than any others, need a peaceful and secure environment in which to heal their countless wounds. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, established after the downfall of the Pol Pot regime, is a government enjoying the support of all Khmers and pursuing a genuine national policy. The indisputable and tremendous progress made by that country in all spheres in the past 3 years or so is proof.

Support for Pol Pot

OW162337 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Second of three articles by station commentator Mitin under the general title "Beijing's Intentions and Miscalculations": "Let Us Discuss Beijing Leaders' Attempt To Restore the Rule of the Pol Pot Clique in Kampuchea"]

[Excerpts] As we have already pointed out, the collapse of the pro-Beijing Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea smashed the Beijing leaders' scheme to turn Kampuchea into a strategic base for seizing all of Southeast Asia. The Beijing leaders are not, of course, reconciled to this. Therefore, they attempt to restore by every possible means the Pol Pot genocidal regime. In order to help its puppet, Beijing launched a large-scale armed aggression against peace-loving Vietnam.

Because of their failed attempt to turn back the wheel of history with a direct military aggression, the Beijing leaders have stepped up the reorganization and arming of the remnants of Pol Pot's army in Thailand in an attempt to use them to prevent the political situation in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia from becoming stable. At the same time, the Beijing leaders attempt to strengthen those murderers-for-hire and disguise them as Kampuchean freedom fighters so the Beijing leaders can support them even more actively and wantonly interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

The Beijing masters have ordered their puppet, the Pol Pot clique, to admit its mistakes, announce the disbandment of the so-called Kampuchean Communist Party, concoct a new constitution and vow that they will practice democracy if they are in power again. The Beijing leaders also decided to change executioner Pol Pot's uniform -- substituting the grass green uniform supplied by China for the black uniform which is a symbol of massacre. In 1981, Pol Pot even yielded the position of so-called head of state of Democratic Kampuchea to one of his assistants, Khieu Samphan.

However, such a disguise does not change their nature as the executioners of the Kampuchean people one bit. That they still constantly sneak into Kampuchea from Thailand to question, rob and kill people precisely proves this fact. It is worth our attention that Pol Pot retains the positions of the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. In other words, he holds the real power in the clique. He and his ilk are still completely fed by Beijing.

The ASEAN countries have every reason to be deeply dissatisfied with these tricks. Everyone remembers that Pol Pot's men incessantly started armed provocations against Thailand when they were in power in Phnom Penh. Who can guarantee that these bandits, illegally staying in Thailand with China's support, will not someday use Chinese-made weapons to oppose the Thai Government? Many sensible people in the ASEAN countries have openly expressed such worries. They are worried by the reports on Western countries' supply of military equipment to China, because this military equipment will soon be in the hands of certain pro-Beijing terrorist groups. For many years, those groups have been fighting an undeclared war against the governments of Southeast Asian countries, including the ASEAN countries. It is evident that the Beijing leaders are trying to use these groups to exert pressure on Southeast Asian countries as they openly refuse to stop their support for the terrorists.

Facts naturally make many people feel strange about the position of the Thai authorities. The Thai authorities verbally advocate the idea of strengthening the cooperation among and the security of Southeast Asian countries, including Thailand, but in fact that shields the Pol Pot bandits, thus aggravating international tension and worsening the relations between Thailand and the Indochinese countries. Many sensible Thai people understand more and more that to follow Beijing threatens their national interests.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON 'U.S. CHEMICAL WAR IN S.E. ASIA'

LD162002 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] has published an article by Oleg Mikhaylov about the chemical war conducted by the United States in Southeast Asia. Here are the highlights of that article:

The Soviet Mission has circulated at the UN headquarters a letter as an official document. This is a critical view of the report made by the State Department to the U.S. Congress on the chemical war in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. Soviet experts, having carefully studied the American report, arrived at the conclusion that the assessments and opinion contained in it have nothing to do with real facts.

The report is called upon to distract attention from the real chemical war which the United States conducted in Southeast Asia in the period from 1961 to 1971 and also from the Pentagon's large-scale preparation for a new chemical war. There is irrefutable evidence proving that U.S. troops have used chemical weapons. Civilians in Vietnam continue to suffer from the aftermath of that war.

According to experts the U.S. Army tested in South Vietnam 15 different chemical substances and methods of destroying vegetation. They (?fully) destroyed mangrove forests and rubber tree plantations. Irreparable harm was done to the animal world. It would take from 100-200 years for everything destroyed to be restored in the natural way. As for the mountain forests, they cannot be restored at all.

The use by the aggressor of chemical weapons resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of Vietnamese. As for the hundreds of thousands who survived, their genetic apparatus has been damaged. The composition of their blood has changed and they have become exceptionally susceptible to various diseases.

Especially harmful for the human organism was the use of the so-called Orange mixture, containing [word indistinct] a most dangerous synthetic poison. To this day in those parts of Vietnam where the Orange mixture was used, [word indistinct] is found in the soil at a depth of almost 2 meters. Entering the human organism with water or food it causes tumors and leads to the birth of crippled babies and has other very grave aftermaths.

Having studied the results of the use of chemical substances by the U.S. Army, the Soviet experts believe that the main objective of herbicide war was in producing ecological changes in Southeast Asia. The use of herbicides has resulted in the intensive development of a new flora and microflora. At a certain stage, this led to a mass contamination of the plants with a new microfungus having a toxic effect for man. The spores of the fungus are spread with the wind and this leads to bigger zones being contaminated. There is a threat of vast areas in Southeast Asia being affected.

The use by the Americans of toxic substances cannot be justified by any military consideration. Today they are trying to prove that the aftermaths of the chemical war which they had conducted are the result of an alleged use of chemical poisonous substances by other countries in Southeast Asia. However no slander can conceal the crimes of the U.S. military on the land of Vietnam, concludes Oleg Mikhaylov.

BREZHNEV, JARUZELSKI CONFER IN CRIMEA 16 AUGUST

LD161734 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Friendly Meeting" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, met Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, in the Crimea today. Taking part in the meeting were: Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR; Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Josef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee.

Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski informed each other about the main directions of the policy of the two parties and states. Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the Soviet Communists, the Soviet working people make energetic efforts to intensify industrial and agricultural production. Much is being done to improve economic management and to carry out the social and economic programme drawn up by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

Wojciech Jaruzelski reported that positive changes gradually take place in the country as a result of emergency measures of political and economic activity being effected by the Polish leadership in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth Congress of the PUWP. The PUWP is striving to strengthen ties with the working class and all working people. The movement for national rebirth, called upon to rally all Polish patriots who cherish the historical and socialist values of Poland, is developing. At the same time the hard consequences of the political and economic crisis still make themselves felt. Polish society, displaying tranquility and a sense of patriotic responsibility, overcomes the existing difficulties through a regularized work. The process of the country's emergence from the crisis is being held back by the existence of a counter-revolutionary underground whose activities are inspired and supported from the outside, from the United States, in the first place.

Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski stated with satisfaction that Soviet-Polish ties in all principal spheres of social activity are being further strengthened on the principles of socialist internationalism, equality, respect for sovereignty, and friendly mutual assistance. All this work is being conducted in accordance with the agreement reached during the Polish party-and-state delegation's visit to the USSR in March this year.

The expansion of Poland's economic cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries helps to normalise the Polish economy, and creates a prospect for its successful development.

Polish society, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out, will not allow itself to be deceived by the insinuations being fabricated by the enemies of Poland, about the USSR's so-called interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. "Soviet interference" means a steady supply of raw and other materials and components, credits and orders, which keep busy a considerable part of Polish production capacities. Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its great and valuable assistance to the Polish people.

Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to give whatever assistance it can to the Polish People's Republic in the solution of the economic problems confronting it.

Appraising the international situation, Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized that the USSR and the Polish People's Republic resolutely condemn the actions of the USA and of a number of other NATO countries which use such means of putting pressure on sovereign states as economic sanctions. The American administration resorted to an unprecedented pressure on Poland in violation of the standards of international law and the UN Charter. That policy is aimed at aggravating the economic difficulties and at destabilizing the situation in the country in the interests of U.S. imperialism.

The leaders of the two parties and states consider it necessary to stress in all resoluteness: The policy of financial and other sanctions is a boomerang which will also rebound against the interests of the countries resorting to such blameworthy methods in international affairs. The USSR and the Polish People's Republic remain committed to orderly relations, equitable mutually beneficial cooperation in the economic field between states belonging to different social systems.

Historically, Poland has played a notable role in the destinies of Europe. This role has especially grown with the birth of a socialist state on Polish soil. As an inseparable part of the socialist community the Polish People's Republic contributes by its policy of peace and good neighbourly relations to the stability of the post-war arrangement in Europe, the inviolability of the existing frontiers.

As in the past and so today, the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic are firmly following a course toward strengthening European and international security, scaling down the arms race, reducing the threat of military and political crises and of a new world war. There must be no place for diktat and arbitrariness in international relations.

Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed concern over the emergence of acute conflict situations in a number of regions of the world and, specifically, a new outbreak of war, unleashed by Israel in the Middle East. It is not only Israel but also the United States that are responsible for the tragedy of the Palestinians and Lebanon.

The Soviet Union and Poland intend to continue their assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization, Syria, Lebanon and the right cause of the Arab peoples. The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic come out for a lasting all-embracing and just political settlement of Middle East problems.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Wojciech Jaruzelski took place in a cordial atmosphere and confirmed the complete identity of views both in questions of development of bilateral relations and on international affairs.

Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and chief of the Office of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, B. Kolodziejczak took part in the meeting.

Jaruzelski's Departure

LD170832 Moscow TASS in English 0830 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 17 TASS -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who stayed in the Soviet Union on a short working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, left for home today.

OVERSEAS SOLIDARITY CENTERS CRITICIZED

LD162256 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Aleksandr Danilov commentary]

[Text] Western press agencies report on constant attempts to coordinate the activities of numerous Solidarity centers established abroad by former Solidarity activists who decided to remain abroad. To coordinate their work, there is the so-called Solidarity Coordinating Bureau abroad, which is to be located in Brussels.

These reports are very (?significant). First of all the reports prove that adversaries of socialism who have resolved to remain abroad now do not expect rapid successes in their counterrevolutionary activity. As their illusions of a triumphant return to Poland fade, the problem of daily bread becomes more acute. The new emigrants ever more eagerly pay for their stay abroad with anti-Polish activity. The new wave of emigration is characterized by the noisy though chaotic (?activity). For instance Solidarity activists in France broadcast regular radio programs to Poland. They even released propaganda balloons from a NATO military base to Poland. However, their imagination has not reached beyond the primitive appeals to Polish citizens to unleash a fratricidal war.

What is happening in other (?countries)? The members of a Solidarity delegation, who at the moment of the announcement of martial law found themselves in Switzerland, went to work with great vigor. In December they published the first issue of an information bulletin entitled SOLIDARNOSC. In it, they published an appeal to begin a strike. Since nobody in Switzerland showed any interest in their publicity, the members of the delegation probably read their appeals to one another. Although to tell the truth, they did not succumb to their own propaganda and did not strike. The bulletin has long since ceased to appeal.

The group which has found shelter in the FRG is [words indistinct]. The point is that two Solidarity centers have been established in the FRG, in Munich and Bremen. Each center has ambitions of a leading role. Batory of Lodz Solidarity published (?an article) in DEUTSCHE NATIONALE ZEITUNG, submitting proofs that the Munich center has more influence on Polish conspiracies than the Bremen center.

Solidarity representatives abroad who at first evoked some interest and even sympathy now arouse among the distinguished [words indistinct] of West Europe only surprise and irritation. For what other attitude can one show to the people who sling mud on their own country and call for (?severest) punishment for their compatriots? Such appeals are the main contents of their public appearances.

For example, leader of the Committee of Assistance to Solidarity, active in the south of Sweden, [name indistinct] regularly astounds the representatives of the local community and charities appealing to them not to send drugs and baby food to Poland. His colleague, [name indistinct] shamed himself by demanding in a televised interview that the Swedish Government initiate a trade boycott with Poland and the USSR.

Even the bourgeois press shows enough tact to keep silent over such (?excesses). For instance, (?there is now very little published) about the activities of emigres grouped around Solidarity in Great Britain. Moreover, they are ignored not just by the press. As the emigre paper DZIENNIK POLSKI sadly admitted, the rallies organized by Solidarity -- I quote -- have speakers representing meager circles. Do not let us deceive ourselves; they are third-rate politicians.

The rabid hatred of the socialist system and the desire to pay with dirty work for the pieces of silver received from Western special services, as we can see, do not guarantee success in the anti-Polish, antisocialist work.

This is probably why the special services have decided to create a professional background for such work, establishing Solidarity coordination bureaus abroad. It does not seem to be accidental that such a bureau has been installed in Brussels, near the NATO headquarters. The coordination of the counterrevolutionary activities of [word indistinct] will now run parallel with the strategic goals of that aggressive bloc.

GDR MEDIA WELCOME BREZHNEV-HONECKER TALKS

PM161213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "In a Fraternal Atmosphere"]

[Text] Berlin, 12 Aug -- Today all newspapers in the GDR front-page the communique on the friendly Crimea meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, BERLINER ZEITUNG and other central press organs stress that the meeting took place in a fraternal atmosphere and was characterized by a common viewpoint on all questions under discussion.

During the Crimea meeting, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes, the leaders of the two parties and states focused attention on questions of deepening cooperation between the CPSU and the SED and the USSR and the GDR in all areas of mutual ties. They pointed out that close friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR is a reliable guarantee of further successes in the solution of socialist and communist building tasks and an influential factor in political stability on the European Continent.

Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and E. Honecker stated, the paper continues, that the U.S. administration's bellicose course is causing growing concern among responsible world political circles, including those in the United States itself. Substantial public forces all over the world resolutely oppose this course, riddled with militarism and chauvinism.

Europe was the cradle of detente, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses. The Soviet Union and the GDR are firmly in favor of detente developing without disruptions and assuming an all-embracing character and the broadest possible geographical dimensions.

The leaders of our parties and states, GDR television points out, noted that the world situation remains unsettled and alarming. The U.S. administration is stepping up the arms race and is rejecting constructive dialogue by announcing a virtual "crusade" against the socialist community.

At the same time the Soviet Union is making persistent efforts to safeguard peace and security and is coming out with proposals which offer a real opportunity to achieve a considerable reduction in nuclear arms in Europe and strategic arms as a whole. The GDR is in total solidarity with the USSR in its constructive approach to questions of disarmament, the television broadcast said.

RUSAKOV MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR

PM161349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 12 August L.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Hungarian Ambassador to the USSR S. Rajnai and had a conversation with him which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

FRG POLITICIAN ARRIVES IN USSR FOR VISIT

LD161448 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- Horst Emke, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic faction in the Bundestag of the Federal Republic of Germany, has arrived in Moscow today on the invitation of the Soviet parliamentary group. His visit to the Soviet Union will last till next week's Friday and his itinerary, in addition to Moscow, includes Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, and Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic.

FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRATS VISIT ARMENIAN SSR

GF141916 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] A group of FRG Social Democratic Party [SPD] workers, including public and political workers, spent 3 days as tourists in the Armenian SSR. They toured the republic, visited tourist sites in Yerevan, including the institute of ancient scriptures and the Mesrob Masdotz library. They also visited Echmiadzin, Garni and Gekharot.

Prior to their departure from Yerevan, the guests expressed their views to the ARMENPRESS correspondent.

Karl Lidtge, Bundestag deputy and SPD faction chairman [name and title as published] said: We saw that the Soviet people are engaged in peaceful work. The clear example for this is the complex of new construction in Armenia's capital. This is my first visit to Armenia and I have been very pleased. After having talked with the common people, we feel that they are very benevolent and hate war and wish to live in peace and reconciliation with other people.

Washington's opposition to the supply of equipment for the Siberian-West European gas pipeline, the sanctions and its attempts to coerce our country can harm the FRG economically. On the other hand, the implementation of the Soviet proposals gives us a chance to invite workers and specialists for the work. European countries are refusing to obey U.S. instructions.

Helmut Schmidt recently announced that our country cannot cancel an agreement that has already been signed. We support the active economic, scientific, technological and trade cooperation between the West and the East. This support allows for the development of peaceful cooperation.

Willy (Hashek), SPD chairman of Bottrop city, said:

"This is my third visit to the Soviet Union, but I have not been in the Armenian SSR before. I must say that I have been very pleased with this visit and I am also pleased that I got acquainted with your people, their history, culture and amazing hospitality. I want to emphasize the standard of service here. The hospitable service in 'Ani' guesthouse eased the fatigue resulting from the hot weather and the trip. I believe that tourism helps people to understand each other and strengthen the neighborly spirit between FRG and the USSR."

DANISH CP CHAIRMAN RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION

PM161347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting Held"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 12 Aug -- Communist Party of Denmark (DKP) Chairman J. Jensen today received a CPSU delegation headed by M.F. Nenashev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, which has come to Denmark at the invitation of the DKP leadership for the LAND OG FOLK festival.

PARLIAMENTARIANS EXCHANGE OPINIONS IN MOROCCO

LD161946 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet -- vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic Babken Sarkisov and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vladimir Kudryavtsev -- stayed in the Kingdom of Morocco on August 12-14 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the House of Representatives of that country.

In the course of conversations held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding the two sides had a thorough exchange of opinions on the sharply aggravated situation in the Middle East as a result of Israel's barbarous aggression in Lebanon, on some topical international problems, and also on questions of Soviet-Moroccan relations.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the crisis situation now obtaining in Lebanon, and firmly denounced the Israeli aggression, the occupation of Arab lands, brigandage and atrocities which are being perpetrated by the aggressors against women, old people and children, hospitals, embassies. The two sides regard Israel's actions as a crying violation of the U.N. Charter and other U.N. documents, the basic norms of international law and believe that by its crimes Tel Aviv places itself outside the international community whose will it insolently flouts.

The two sides expressed confidence that it was urgently necessary that the Arab countries should overcome bilateral conflicts which divide them, that they should pool their efforts to withstand serious problems begot by the Israeli aggression.

Both sides reaffirmed once again the stand of the Soviet Union and Morocco which demand undelayed termination of Israel's aggression in Lebanon, withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territory of that country on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, preservation of territorial integrity of Lebanon and its independence and sovereignty.

Soviet and Moroccan parliamentarians emphasized that it is necessary to put the cause of the Middle East settlement as soon as possible again on the path of collective efforts of all the sides concerned, including, certainly, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- the Palestine Liberation Organization. With this view, the proposal of the Soviet Union on convocation of a special international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis to attain a comprehensive settlement in the region retains its value.

PRAVDA REPORT ON SHAKIROV TALK WITH PDRY LEADER

PM170835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Aden, 13 Aug (TASS) -- 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], has received the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.Z. Shakirov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Bashkirskiy CPSU Obkom, which is here on a working visit.

An exchange of opinions on topical problems of the situation in the Near East took place during the conversation. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad highly assessed the Soviet Union's stance in connection with the events in Lebanon and expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its all-round assistance to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad voiced support for the Soviet Union's proposal on convening an international conference on the Near East as according with the interests of securing an all-embracing Near East settlement and establishing lasting and just peace in the region.

Profound satisfaction with the development of Soviet-South Yemeni relations on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY was expressed and the mutual desire to deepen all-round Soviet-South Yemeni ties was emphasized. The importance of the close relations between the CPSU and the YSP and between the two countries' supreme organs of state power -- the USSR Supreme Soviet and the PDRY Supreme People's Council -- was noted in this connection.

UN SESSION ON PALESTINIANS RESUMES WORK

LD170628 Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestinian question resumed its work here on the initiative of the Non-Aligned Movement. Deep concern of the world community is caused by the persistent attempts of Israel and its main patron, the United States, to "decide" this matter by a purely military way, physically destroying the national liberation forces of the Palestinian people. Washington and Tel Aviv are stubbornly opposing all efforts of the United Nations, its main bodies -- the General Assembly and the Security Council -- to take effective measures that would bring the aggressor to reason.

The United States' complicity in unleashing the war aimed at annihilation of the Palestinian people was sharply criticized at the first meeting of the session. The debate in the United Nations shows that no matter how the masterminds of the Washington politics try to mask themselves, the whole world regards them as the accomplices in the bloodbath staged by the Israeli military in Lebanon.

Speaking at the first meeting, member of the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization Faruq Qaddumi stressed that "strategic cooperation" between Tel Aviv and Washington paved the road for Israeli armed invasion of Lebanon.

Faruq Qaddumi went on to say that the fascist Begin clique had received most sophisticated arms from the United States including such most barbaric types as phosphor, cluster and pellet bombs which were used in the war against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Tel Aviv, he remarked, now aims at destroying the recognized leadership of the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and at converting Lebanon into a dependent state. This plan is being implemented with full United States support. Commenting on the current talks concerning a withdrawal of PLO forces from Beirut, Faruq Qaddumi pointed out that the role of the United States at these talks was to blackmail the Arab countries which are compelled to comply with Tel Aviv's will. He qualified as extremely hypocritical Washington's attempts to claim the role of "honest mediator" in the Middle East.

Israel has perpetrated so many crimes spearheaded against the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter and takes such a hostile stand against the organization itself that we must urgently consider the question whether it has the right to belong to the United Nations, said Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

It is necessary to be clearly aware of the fact, said Adnad Omran, undersecretary general for political affairs of the Arab League, that support by one big power of Israeli plans, including growing political, economic and military assistance, enabled Tel Aviv to carry out its expansionist programme. It was precisely the Camp David agreements that allowed Israel to unleash the barbaric aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, he emphasised.

The delegates of Egypt and Japan also denounced the Israeli piracy.

The session continues.

SEYFUL-MULYUKOV DISCUSSES 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW

LD161530 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1840 GMT 13 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program, presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] I had the opportunity in besieged west Beirut of meeting Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. You have seen our interview on television. Here is a new fragment of that television interview with Yasir 'Arafat:

During the interview with Soviet television, the leader of the fighting Palestinian people asked us to send this photograph ['Arafat in west Beirut with tank in background] to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. 'Arafat made the following inscription on the photograph: From besieged but fighting west Beirut, I send words of deep gratitude and thankfulness to the friend of the Arab people of Palestine, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for support for the Palestinian people in this difficult hour. The aggression in Lebanon continues, and the courageous resistance of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots to this barbaric aggression continues. The sympathies of the entire world are on the side of the defenders of west Beirut, on the side of the Arab people of Palestine, who are defending their legitimate national rights.

PALESTINIAN CP OFFICIAL'S STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD131740 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast; statement by 'Arabi 'Awad, member of the Palestinian Communist Party Political Bureau and secretary of the Committee for the Defense of Palestinians' Rights in Israeli-Occupied Territories; date and place not specified -- recorded in Arabic with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] What is being perpetrated by the Zionist barbarians on Lebanese soil can be compared only to the crimes of the Hitlerite fascists against the peoples of Europe during World War II. However, thanks to the steadfastness and courage of the Palestinian and Lebanese fighting men, the aggressor's plans are suffering defeat.

We are drawing strength and support from the states of the socialist community and above all from the USSR. No crimes by the aggressors against the Palestinians, no bombs or shells generously supplied by Washington to the aggressor, no threats or political maneuvers by Israel are capable of making the Palestinian resistance movement and its vanguard, the PLO, renounce our people's legitimate rights.

The only path that can lead to a Near East settlement is to halt the aggression in Lebanon and to implement our people's right to self-determination and the creation on our own soil of an independent state.

PRIMAKOV LINKS CAMP DAVID, EVENTS IN LEBANON

LD132324 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Interview with Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, head of the Oriental Institute of Studies, by Rafael Arutyunov; first in a series of programs entitled "Camp David and the Events in Lebanon" -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Lebanese tragedy has shaken the world. It is making people reconsider. How was it possible and what made it possible for Israel to invade and exterminate the Palestinians and the Lebanese?

[Answer] When we talk about the large-scale Israeli aggression and extermination of Palestinians and peaceful Lebanese citizens, about the bloody, inhuman siege of west Beirut; when we think of peaceful citizens who are deprived of food, water and medication; when we talk about savage Israeli bombardments and shellings which have killed thousands of people under the rubble of ruined houses, we must first be quite clear in our minds that all of this is closely connected with overall developments in the Middle East. It may be said with extreme specificity that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon is a direct result of the Camp David agreement; as everyone knows, it was prepared and executed first and foremost by American policy and diplomacy.

[Question] I take it you mean that Camp David isolated Egypt and gave Israel a free hand in the Middle East?

[Answer] Yes, that is what I mean. But I would first of all like to draw attention to the anti-Palestinian bias of the Camp David agreements. The significance of Camp David was extremely well defined by Israeli Professor Shlomo Avnieri when he said that Begin regarded it as a unique opportunity to sell Sinai in return for maintaining and reinforcing Israeli control on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. In effect, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai was conditional on the continued indirect Israeli control over occupied land in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The American press often acknowledges that the Camp David deal stipulated Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the fate of these areas and their Palestinian inhabitants. However, an unbiased look at the negotiations reveals something quite different. First, they took place within a given framework. Begin ruled out -- in the form of an ultimatum -- the possibility of a Palestinian state and a solution to that problem on Israel's borders. Second, the talks clearly took place without any intention of coming to a tangible agreement, or rather in order to (?justify) the purposes of Israeli policy in those areas -- long-term purposes which are contrary to the Palestinians' interests.

As for Israeli policy in occupied Arab lands, its aim since Likud came to power has been to keep those lands within greater Israel, the land of Israel, while pressuring the Palestinians to leave. Israel's Ministry of Agriculture used to decide who lived in the occupied territories. In Begin's first government, this ministry was occupied by the organizer of the bloody massacre of Lebanon, the present minister of defense, Sharon. It was no coincidence that world Zionist organization documents, including one called 'The Chief Plan for the Development and Settlement of Judea and Samaria 1979-1983' mention the Palestinians as a national minority in the occupied lands. After the Camp David agreement was signed, Israeli settlements sprang up quickly on the West Bank, an area densely populated by Arabs, and a network of roads was built to link the settlements directly with Israel. These roads were strategic. It may be unequivocally said that the infrastructure was also laid in order to get rid of Arab citizens who were living in the occupied areas. It became legal for Israelis to live in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, as well as in the Golan Heights, without hindrance.

When Sharon became minister of defense, he initially made statements which amazed those who understood his mentality. He suggested weakening the military (?setup), giving posts to Israeli (? civilians) in the occupied territories, and so on. At the same time, the policy of setting up the so-called kibbutzim which clearly challenged not only the PLO but those Arab mayors sympathetic to it. [sentence as heard] Arab mayors are the only authorities elected by Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, severely limited though their powers are by the Israeli authorities. The attacks of the Israeli authorities on those mayors were an attempt to [words indistinct] to make them [words indistinct].

Israeli Expansionism

LD142230 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Interview granted by Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, head of the Institute of Oriental Studies, to Rafael Arutyunov; second in a series of programs entitled "Camp David and the Events in Lebanon" -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Our first conversation led to the Camp David agreement, which is hostile to the Palestinians.

It was after Camp David that Israel began to settle on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and tried to isolate the people of those Palestinian territories from the PLO.

[Answer] Yes, it was after Camp David that extremist Israeli organizations such as Gush Emunim and, frankly, terrorist groups such as the Sons of Zion, became very active in Israel. They conducted terrorist activities against prominent Arabs in the occupied territories, who defended the right of the Palestinians to self-determination. It was during this period that the terrorists detonated bombs in the cars of two mayors. Every effort was made to facilitate the creation of support for the Israeli administration in the occupied territories from those who openly collaborated with the occupying forces against the PLO. To do that, certain individuals, undoubtedly as planned by the Israeli leadership, had to bring about a period of transition convenient for settling the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and for the expulsion of the Palestinian inhabitants from these areas.

However, while the first phase of Sharon's plan was being executed, a wave of what Israel described as riots and disorder swept the West Bank. In fact they were not riots, as the Israeli press claimed, it was widespread resistance to Israeli projects -- resistance which developed into demonstrations, mass meetings and civil disobedience. Begin and Sharon realized that their policies toward the occupied territories had hit a brick wall.

[Question] It appears that Tel Aviv did not give due weight to the PLO.

[Answer] That is absolutely true. For in spite of Camp David the PLO grew stronger; not only did international support for it also grow, but Israel's traditional allies began to see the possibility of recognizing the PLO. Changes in the PLO's program made this possible, of course. The PLO became more positive, and its policies grew more constructive. On the basis of the truce in Lebanon, the PLO last June stopped all armed activities from Lebanese territory that are not tit for tat against Israel. There were contacts with officials in West Europe, various ideas were discussed, among them PLO recognition of all UN resolutions concerning Palestine. As Yasir 'Arafat's adviser said on 14 July, it was expected that these contacts would lead to a proposal for reciprocal recognition between the PLO and Israel. Had that been accomplished, the notion of imposing permanent Israeli control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip would have become extremely unlikely.

By inappropriately bringing about a change in circumstances, Begin and Sharon wagered on liquidating the Palestinian resistance movement. Lebanon became the target of the Israeli strike because it was there that most of the forces of the Palestinian resistance congregated, including its fighting units. The headquarters of the PLO was there, too. The Palestinian armed forces had been assembled in Lebanon because of developments in the seventies -- developments which began with the war among brothers in Jordan in September 1970.

There may be another motive for the large-scale Israeli aggression in Lebanon, namely the long-standing Zionist dream to have allies in the Arab world. Ben Gurion spoke of the need for such an ally, symbolized by a nationalist and religious minority in Lebanon. Ben Gurion's successors also entertained this dream. It appears that the Israeli leadership hopes that the right-wing forces in Lebanon, whom Israel helped to come to power, will be that ally who, on the Egyptian model, would sign a similar separatist treaty with Israel.

U.S., USSR Roles

LD152058 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Interview granted by Academician Yevgeniy Primakov, head of the Oriental Institute of Studies to Rafael Arutyunov, third and last in a series of programs entitled "Camp David and the Events in Lebanon" -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] In our last conversation it was said that one of the aims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was to tie that country to the Camp David caravan as a second Arab accomplice. I would like today to pursue this notion.

[Answer] If we take as a point of departure the experience so far of the Camp David strategy as practised by Israel and America, it may be said that these two countries will try to find other accomplices in addition to Lebanon. If the Lebanese experience is anything to go by, such a search cannot bear fruit by means of political maneuvering. Israel may once again hope to be able to use armed force to exterminate peaceful citizens on a large scale, to shell and bombard from the air densely populated cities somewhere else and do it all without obstruction or hindrance and go unpunished.

[Question] It seems to me in this context that the problem of the dispersal of Arabs cannot be (?ignored).

[Answer] It is natural that the Israeli leadership skillfully exploits the absence of unity in the Arab world, particularly at this time when the Camp David agreements have given them the authority, indeed [words indistinct], for among the fundamental results of the agreement was Egypt's exit from effective Arab confrontation, Egypt being the largest Arab country from the point of view of population and the strongest from the economic and political points of view.

[Question] The credit for that no doubt goes to the United States.

[Answer] The Camp David enterprise would not have been possible without the active participation of the United States. Many a U.S. journal just before Camp David published a photograph of U.S. President Carter on his return from the Middle East, declaring, as he mounted the steps of an aircraft -- his arms outstretched Christ-like and with tears in his eyes -- declaring that the Israeli-Egyptian agreement was about to be signed. In effect, but for U.S. efforts the whole deal that led to the signing of the agreement would most likely not have been possible. However, the role of the United States was not limited to that. The United States also made it possible for events to evolve (?so that Camp David could be extended) to Lebanon. Except for the export of the most modern U.S. weapons to Israel and the use of the U.S. veto at the Security Council at the most crucial times, when most other states were calling for an instant end to the Israeli invasion, except for repeated U.S. aid and support -- occasionally accompanied by feigned disapproval -- would it have been possible for the leaders of Israel to undertake the crime they have committed in Lebanon against humanity and the human race?

The United States hopes that Israel will, by means of its strategy, become the instrument of U.S. policy in the region, a policy for which the United States is prepared to support almost any Israeli activities, including those activities which arouse the wrath of all honorable men.

[Question] Is there an alternative to all that?

[Answer] Yes, of course there is an alternative: a comprehensive solution. If further proof were needed that peace cannot be achieved through separatist deals and solutions, the events of Lebanon, the blood of Lebanese and Palestinians have provided such proof. The Soviet Union, since the beginning of the Middle East conflict, has always defended the line that the problem can be solved by reconciliation, in the interests of all peoples in the region. It has never suggested that the State of Israel should be abolished. Neither has it ever suggested that the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination should be obliterated. It is impossible to put an end to the causes of the Middle East conflict and to establish an equitable lasting peace in the region without a comprehensive solution.

Two ideas are often attributed to the Soviet Union in connection with its attitude toward a solution to the Middle East crisis. Neither is true. First, it is claimed that the Soviet Union stipulates the holding of a peace conference without due, meticulous preparation. This is not so. The Soviet Union insists on such preparation to guarantee the right conditions for the success of such a conference. Second, a desire is imputed to the Soviet Union to solve all problems at once. That, too, is not true. On innumerable occasions Soviet leaders have said that a step-by-step solution is possible but each step must be within the framework of a comprehensive solution, within the framework of preordained aims and principles, not by way of separatist deals. Such deals leave part of the problem unsolved.

KONDRASHOV ON LESSONS OF LEBANON EVENTS

PM161509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov article: "Under Cover of the American Veto"]

[Text] The concept of catharsis -- purification of the soul through tragedy -- comes down to us from the ancient Greeks. Translating this high style into the language of the Russian proverb, we find: There is no evil without good. Trouble reveals people's characters, while international crises reveal states' policies. The hidden and the feigned emerge in their true form and come out into the open. While observing in grief and trembling the tragedy of west Beirut, we can speak, however, of a kind of catharsis -- of the clarification of what is true, of access to the truth. We can and must speak of political lessons. These are complex and multifaceted. Without claiming completeness or even novelty, I will try to set forth a few considerations.

The first level of accusations brought by the Beirut tribunal of killed and wounded people and ravaged streets are accusations of a moral, ethical order. Behind the fierce artillery shelling and merciless (and unpunished) air raids, we can glimpse Begin's and Sharon's tactics of reducing the number of Israeli losses at the cost of a tenfold and hundredfold increase in losses among the innocent civilian population of west Beirut. They are settling someone else's account. They are disregarding the anger of the entire world in order to lessen criticism of their own adventure in Israel itself.

But the cruelty (based on racism) of these Zionist ringleaders needs no proof. However, it is worth mentioning the hardheartedness of the American President. People in America often speak and write about Ronald Reagan's indifference and lack of feeling on the destiny of the American poor. He has been nicknamed "Robin Hood in reverse" -- robbing the poor to give to the rich. Now his hardheartedness toward the unfortunate, toward those in need, has been demonstrated by an "international" example -- the lot of the civilian population of west Beirut. Ending the bloody carnage, the destruction of a great city, the killing and torment of its people -- all this is within the American President's power. He has a kind of right of veto over the Israeli leaders' extremist practices, since they are supported solely by all-round American assistance. But Reagan is reluctant to use this veto arising from the nature of America-Israeli relations, and therefore he bears a large share of responsibility for what is happening. For him, humanitarianism evidently ranks lower in the scale of human lives than political calculations and the desire to satisfy American Zionism. Moreover, in the American President's view, humanitarianism evidently has nothing in common with the freedom of the individual -- that leitmotiv of his sermons on moral and ethical themes. Evidently the individual he is concerned about is free from a sense of compassion, that strongest of ties binding people.

Parallels with the past are relative, but allowing mass losses among the civilian population of another country (in order to protect your own soldiers' lives) belongs to the U.S. tradition of waging wars. Let us remember Truman and his atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Or the bombing of Dresden during World War II, a "conventional" bombing which claimed many tens of thousands of victims. Or the "Christmas" raids of 1972 by American B-52 strategic bombers on Hanoi and Haiphong, with their "carpet" bombings, when trails of death were spread by bombs in residential districts. Let us remember all this, so as to say that Begin and Sharon have teachers, and Reagan precursors.

Since we are talking about the moral lessons of the Lebanese tragedy, it is necessary to fill certain silences that now characterizes American politicians and also the press. What has become of the problem of "international terrorism," with which the Reagan administration made its debut in January last year? It has disappeared, and not only because Alexander Haig, the number one fighter against "international terrorism," has disappeared from the scene. No, it has disappeared because the figures of real international terrorists -- without the quotation marks -- have begun to loom large on the scene.

They are not seizing airplanes, but one-third of another country's territory. They are making hostages of not just a few dozen passengers, but half a million inhabitants of that country's capital. The international terrorists do not simply keep the world in tension, threatening to kill the hostages unless their demands are met. No, they kill their hostages from day to day, from week to week. They do not seize foreign embassies. No, they drop a hail of artillery shells on their territory. The French Government, say, has only to adopt a political stance which does not suit these terrorists, and targeted artillery fire opens on the French Embassy and the ambassador's residence. These are all everyday bloody events in Beirut -- events which have utterly stifled the theme of international terrorism on the lips of American politicians.

For some reason another leading theme, "human rights", is not mentioned in the meager descriptions of the concentration camps created by the Israeli occupiers for the Palestinians in southern Lebanon. The smell of hypocrisy from this forgetfulness carries over thousands of miles. But hypocrisy does not mention everything. Another explanation, of course, is that Zionist racism finds an ally in the racism of the American ruling clique, which, intentionally or unintentionally (which is not much better), divides peoples into first rate, second rate, third rate and so forth.

One more thing. The collection of maxims which the American President, adopting the pose of a defender of morality and right, addresses first and foremost to the Soviet Union invariably contains an appeal for "restraints" in international conduct. Now would be a good time to remember restraint, curbing the Israelis. But no, this too, is forgotten and this is nothing more than empty hypocrisy. Washington reared and nurtured the Israeli extremists and let them off the leash, and extremism is diametrically opposed to restraint.

While dealing primarily with the moral side of Lebanese events, we cannot ignore the international legal aspect. Israel has perpetrated an act of aggression, invading Lebanon's territory by force of arms, occupying part of it, and issuing a challenge to the international community. Israel has broke cease-fire agreements in Beirut about 10 times, as well as approximately the same number of Security Council resolutions, as just bits of paper. The explanation for this lies once again in the stance of Uncle Sam, who extends the hand of patronage over the heads of the international criminals. Tel Aviv knows that -- with Washington's tacit or secret blessing -- it can even violate resolutions which the American representative voted for, and that this representative will impose a veto without fail when it is a question of sanctions against the aggressor.

Here too, on the sanctions question, we come up against the famous American "double standard," or more simply, duplicity. Everyone knows of the Reagan administration's notorious "sanctions" against the "gas for pipes" projects and in connection with the situation in Poland. On the last occasion, in late June, they were even directed against West European corporations taking part in the implementation of that project -- contrary to international law, the laws of international trade and the sovereignty of the countries which are U.S. allies. It is well known that this has caused something approaching a fierce trade war between the United States and Western Europe, with strong political undertones. Now that it is a question of imposing legitimate sanctions, in accordance with the UN Charter, against an aggressor and when these sanctions are only minimal in nature (ending weapons deliveries to the aggressor), the Americans impose a veto. What is there in common between Washington's unwarranted imposition of illegal "sanctions" and its rejection of legal sanctions provided for by the UN Charter? The point is that in both cases the United States is going against the will of the world community and is totally isolated, deserted even by its closest friends. In both cases the power across the ocean also proceeds on the basis that it did not write the law, and selfishly tears up the fabric without which normal international cooperation and the maintenance of peace are impossible....

Last week President Reagan received Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir in the White House. This is what the New York TIMES wrote about the start of their meeting: "Although the President likes to crack jokes during this procedure, at which reporters are usually present, this time he sat in silence, trying not to look at Shamir."

So that, if you like, was the entire American "sanction" against Israel -- for the photographers -- and the public -- because of the unprecedented Israeli raids on west Beirut, which caused unprecedented losses. Since then the Israelis have set new records for cruelty, and the Americans have again vetoed a resolution calling for sanctions against the aggressor.

BEIRUT APPREHENSIVE OVER ISRAELI INTENTIONS

LD170846 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro reports:

In defiance of the ceasefire agreement the Israeli Air Force has made several reconnaissance flights over Beirut. According to radio Beirut, the aggressor's aircraft twice broke the sound barrier in the air space over the Lebanese capital. Applying such piratic methods, the Israelis seek to keep the population of the western part of the capital in a constant state of tension.

The much-suffering city is still in the ring of blockade. The invaders block supplies of food, medicines and fuel to west Beirut and water and electricity supplies have been cut. Lebanon's Minister of Hydropower Resources Mahmud 'Ammar [title as received] has informed the president of the country Ilyas Sarkis of the tragic situation resulting from these criminal Israeli actions.

In the south of Lebanon, occupied by the invaders, the Zionists resort to arbitrariness and violence against Lebanese civilians. In the area of the town of Tyre, the Wafa agency reports, "mopping up" operations and raids have been conducted in recent days in the villages of Al-abbasiyah, Dayr an-Nahr, Burj Rahhal and several others. The Falangists, backed by the occupiers, are intensifying terror and fear in Moslem-populated centres.

In these difficult conditions efforts are continued for a political settlement of the Lebanese crisis. The government at its meeting tomorrow is expected to discuss the question of an official invitation to a disengagement force to safeguard the evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut. Radio Beirut has quoted well informed Lebanese circles as saying that practical implementation of the plan for a political settlement can be started at the end of this week, upon the arrival of the disengagement force in the capital.

President Ilyas Sarkis yesterday met with the American envoy Philip Habib who notified the Lebanese leadership of the results of his talks in Israel. Lebanon's Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan, who attended the meeting, said that the earlier differences had been almost completely overcome.

Beirut, however, does not conceal its apprehensions that Israel at the last minute may frustrate the emerging understanding. In this connection the political commentator of the Wafa agency warns that Tel Aviv searches for a convenient pretext to impose a military alternative. The Israelis will seek to exploit any loophole in the agreement that is being prepared to advance their troops. That is why, the agency emphasizes, the Palestine Liberation Organization insists on a guarantee of the presence of the disengagement force and United Nations observers even before the beginning of the withdrawal of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut.

ISRAEL PREVENTING EVACUATION OF CIVILIAN WOUNDED

LD161526 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Civilian Population Is Being Exterminated" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

One more crime has been added to the infamous record of the Israeli military in Lebanon, one borrowed from the Nazi arsenals. It was reported from Beirut that the command of Israeli occupation forces does not allow wounded civilians, including children, to be taken out of the city. This inhuman decision applies to all foreign and international organizations which expressed willingness to give medical aid to the victims and to evacuate them from Lebanon. By such measures the leaders of Tel Aviv are trying to conceal from the world public the enormity of its crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

It is for over two months now that the Israeli aggressors have been continuing their criminal actions against civilian population, its capital in particular. Summing up the results of extensive bombings and artillery shelling of west Beirut in the course of the many days the Palestinian Red Crescent society said in its statement, circulated by the WAFA news agency, that last Thursday alone over a hundred women and children were killed, wounded or received serious burns on the streets when they tried to take cover in shelters.

Israeli planes were literally hunting everyone who tried to hide from the raid. A similar tactic was used by Hitler pilots in occupied areas of Europe: They attacked Red Cross trains and cars which were carrying the wounded and fired on crowds of refugees.

Hospitals in west Beirut are now overcrowded with wounded people. Their medical staffs cannot cope with an ever-increasing influx of victims. The Israeli forces use the same tactics against the besieged city of west Beirut as Hitler did to strangle the peaceful population: It is deprived of water, food supplies and medicines and the wounded are not let out of the city. All this indicates that the Israeli authorities have set themselves the aim of destroying physically all the encircled Palestinians and their leaders as well as Lebanese citizens.

That is the reason why the Tel Aviv leaders do not let U.N. observers into Beirut and prevent the evacuation of the Palestinian units from the city, thus blocking a political settlement. The world should know that the Israeli authorities are planning the physical extermination of all Palestinians in Lebanon. They have backed down more than once on their own promises and assurances concerning a ceasefire and a peaceful settlement of the problem. They continue following the same perfidious tactics.

U.S., ISRAEL USING BEIRUT TO TEST WEAPONS

LD161732 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Commentary by Viktor Vinogradov: "U.S. Arms in the Service of Mass Extermination"]

[Excerpts] The bombs dropped from an Israeli fighter aircraft destroyed a large eight-story block of residential property in west Beirut. Under the ruins about 300 peaceful citizens died or were hideously mutilated, most of them women and children. Experts immediately said that this is because the Israelis used the vacuum bomb, or suction bomb. It is worth noting that the world first heard of the vacuum bomb during the American aggression in Indochina. U.S. militarists used these bombs during the dirty war in Vietnam to burn out (?attackers) and to create helicopter landing pads.

At the same time an international treaty was signed banning the use of this bomb as a weapon of mass extermination. How did it make its appearance in Lebanon? The Israeli aggressors, who impudently interfered in the affairs of an independent Arab state, took it there. The aim of this Zionist piracy is, as they openly say in Tel Aviv, to obliterate an entire nation, namely the Palestinian Arabs. To achieve that purpose Israel uses the most atrocious methods. Tel Aviv insolently flouts the principles of international law.

It is not only that mass extermination as practiced by Tel Aviv in Lebanon is consistent with the aims of imperialism; the Pentagon also regards Lebanon as an experimental field for testing well-established and modern weapons. Such experiments allow U.S. manufacturers to modify their weapons in order to perfect their lethal and military properties.

It therefore becomes clear that the United States is benefiting in two ways from the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. It is setting up for itself a bridgehead in the Middle East and at the same time perfecting its weapons. The fact that over 80,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have fallen victim to this criminal policy does not worry in Washington.

U.S. SUPPORT OF ISRAELI 'CRIMES' VIEWED

'Unbridled Terrorism'

LD161954 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Undisguised Terrorists" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes: They in Washington are fond of "crusades". Right after taking office, the head of the incumbent U.S. administration hurried to proclaim a "crusade against international terrorism", his retinue immediately specifying that the "terrorists" meant were the national liberation movements, especially the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Next came the proclamation of a "crusade for freedom".

Dyed-in-the-wool terrorists Begin and Sharon, in office in Tel Aviv, perceived this Washington's weakness for "crusades" as a guide to action. The bandit bombing raids of Israeli aircraft on densely populated neighbourhoods in Beirut in the summer of last year, the piratic bombing run against Baghdad and, finally the incursion into Lebanon, unprecedented by its scope and the savagery of accompanying atrocities -- such are only the main perpetrations of the Israeli policy of banditry in the Middle East.

The statistics of the Israeli military's crimes in the two months of their outrages in Lebanon really chills one to the bones: Some 100,000 people -- 90 percent of them civilians, women and children accounting for more than half of them -- have been killed and wounded. Three major cities, 32 villages and 14 Palestinian refugee camps have been reduced to ruins, the Lebanese capital of Beirut is on the brink of destruction. Hundreds and thousands of innocent people are being killed in the barrages of bombs and shells showered on them every day in the city's western sector, which is locked in the noose of the Israeli blockade. The 800,000 inhabitants of west Beirut are facing the threat of death not only from Israeli bombs and shells. The aggressor, by cutting off all supplies, is, ruthlessly and methodically, causing them to die for lack of water, electric energy, foodstuffs and medicaments.

Having set itself the man-hating goal of wiping out the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, Israel has taken recourse to the means of war of annihilation in Lebanon, making extensive use of cluster and pellet bombs, phosphorous shells, chemical warfare agents, napalm and explosive bullets. Israeli air pirates recently also used another "novelty" -- the suction bomb, which made a huge 8-storey building collapse like a house of cards in Beirut, killing over 300 civilians under its rubble.

Tel Aviv could do only what it was allowed to do by the United States, said the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Without Washington's blessing, it could not have dared to launch even if [as received] a single military operation.

The cynicism of the U.S. policy-makers, who, contrary to obvious facts, are trying to picture people who are courageously defending their homes, their children and their right to life from the horde of blood-thirsty invaders as "terrorists", is as limitless as the cruelty and brutality of the Israeli crimes in Lebanon. So, if one uses the universally accepted terminology, not the U.S.-Israeli one, who are real terrorists?

What Israeli invaders are perpetrating in Beirut can only be compared to the crimes of Nazis, said French Professor Larivier, expressing the feelings of hundreds of millions of people. It would seem that today gives the White House a perfect opportunity for coming out against undisguised and unbridled terrorism and calling to order its ally which has defied all basic moral norms. But Washington persists in sticking the label of "terrorists" onto the PLO and the national progressive forces of Lebanon and trying to make Israel's actions pass for "legitimate defence". This was confirmed by the U.S. President again in an interview with the French paper LE FIGARO.

The U.S. administration is not only shielding its protege in every way but is also providing every kind of material back-up to Tel Aviv's barbarous actions, by supplying it with 1.5 billion dollars worth of arms, ammunition and military equipment this year alone. All weapons of mass annihilation used by Israel bear the stamp "made in the U.S."

PRAVDA Review

LD151030 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 15 TASS -- The brigandage of Israel in Lebanon has been going on for over two months, PRAVDA's news analyst Gennadiy Vasiliyev writes in the newspaper's review of international affairs. He points out that the blood of innocent civilians is being spilt, that thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians are dying and that cities and villages are being destroyed. The invaders are waging a war of extermination, which can only be characterized as genocide. The atrocious crimes of the Israeli aggressors bring to mind the darkest parallels. "Sabotaging a political settlement in Lebanon and insolently brushing aside the numerous resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, the fascist-minded Begin clique is banking on force, on the physical annihilation of the Palestinians and on the terrorist intimidation of the Arab countries and peoples."

But what permits the aggressor to show such disregard for the principles of international law and for the will of the world community, the news analyst asks. There seem to be several reasons. "One of them is the division of the Arab states and their inability to work out a common stand in the face of the expansionistic actions, posing a threat eventually to all the Arab peoples. Another, even more substantial reason is the large-scale military, economic and political support of Israel by the United States of America."

Nevertheless, the author points out, whatever atrocities the invaders are perpetrating, they have failed to win the "ultimate victory" and to bring the defenders of Beirut to their knees. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the plan of a blitzkrieg drafted by the Israeli military has failed and that the invaders, armed to the teeth, have come against the firm, heroic resistance of the Palestinians.

The review points out that Western press reports nowadays are full of details of a plan for evacuating Palestinians from Beirut that has been drafted and discussions on the withdrawal procedure, on the character of a force needed to supervise the withdrawal and on the Arab countries that are to receive the Palestinians. But this ballyhoo cannot distract attention from the crux of the matter, namely, the need for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the invading troops from Lebanon.

"It is necessary to put an end to aggression and to the policy of aggression, otherwise a just and lasting peace cannot be established in the Middle East," PRAVDA stresses.

JURISTS SCORE ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON

Investigation Urged

LD131102 Moscow TASS in English 1014 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 13 TASS -- "The time has come for a determined and strict investigation into the brigand actions perpetrated by the Israeli interventionists on the Lebanese soil", said Vladimir Kudryavtsev, director of the Institute of State and Law of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. He made this statement in a TASS interview before leaving for Nicosia (Cyprus), where the first session of an international commission for investigation into the crimes of the Israeli aggressors in Lebanon is scheduled to be held. The participants in the session are to examine from the positions of international law questions in connection with the Israeli aggression and crimes and hear testimony by witnesses of the aggression from both Western and Arab countries.

"The methods and means used by Israel against Lebanon constitute a crudest violation of the norms of international law", Kudryavtsev said.

"The policy of genocide pursued by Tel Aviv towards the Lebanese and Palestinians, the barbaric siege of Beirut are a direct result of the support given to Israel by U.S. imperialism", the Soviet scholar went on to say.

"The actions of the Israeli occupiers and their patrons shall not remain unpunished. The authoritative international committee is called upon to make its contribution so that the just cause of the Palestinian people be protected and the aggressor get according to its desserts".

At the meeting in Nicosia, Kudryavtsev noted, the Soviet delegation will reiterate solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots, their heroic, courageous struggle against the Israeli intervention. "The Soviet Union invariably supports the righteous cause of the Arabs, the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, headed by PLO -- their only legitimate representative -- for the implementation of their legitimate national rights, including the right to create their own state."

'Flagrant Violation'

PM131515 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Dr of Juridical Sciences Prof I. Blishchenko, deputy chairman of the Association of Soviet Jurists and head of the Department of International Law at the P. Lumumba University of the Peoples' Friendship: "Zionism -- to the Peoples' Court!" under the rubric "Authoritative Opinion"]

[Text] The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has put forward an initiative to create an international committee of inquiry to investigate Israel's actions on Lebanese soil. Distinguished politicians and public figures from many countries are on the committee. It has been created because the actions of Israel's ruling circles vis-a-vis Lebanon and the Arab people of Palestine constitute a grave international crime that deserves punishment.

The actions of Israel's ruling circles and its armed forces are a flagrant violation of the generally accepted principles of international law, and primarily of the principle of nonaggression which was embodied in the UN Charter and a General Assembly resolution in 1974. We must remember that it was just such crimes for which Hitler's fascist state bore responsibility and for which the Nazi criminals were punished in accordance with the regulations of the Nuremberg Tribunal and the Potsdam Agreements of 1945.

Now, Israel's Prime Minister M. Begin is trying to justify himself by referring to the right to self-defense. However, he is resorting to unsuitable means. From the standpoint of international law, Israel's actions have nothing to do with self-defense, since, for example, the attack on the Israeli ambassador in London had nothing to do with the PLO and took place not in Israel but in Britain. So this cannot serve as any kind of justification for the attack on Lebanon. The raids by Palestinian partisans on the territory occupied by Israel have never been described as aggression by the UN Security Council, while Israel's actions against the Arab people of Palestine have been described as aggression on several occasions and, in particular, by a UN General Assembly resolution of 17 December 1981, and so counteractions by the Palestinian people may with every justification be regarded as the exercising of their legitimate right to self-defense. It was Israel which occupied the Arab territories and Israel which is depriving the Arab people of Palestine of their right to self-determination.

Israel's actions in Lebanon can only be described as barbarous. We are talking of the total annihilation of the peaceful Arab population, the destruction of cities, crops and orchards -- that is, the creation of conditions that make the survival of the Palestinians and Lebanese impossible. International law has described Israel's actions as genocide.

The actions of Israel's Armed Forces on Lebanese soil are terrorist in nature. They not only set themselves the task of physically annihilating the Palestinians and Lebanese but attempt to intimidate and force the Palestinians into renouncing their right to self-determination and to the creation of an Arab state.

The Israeli Armed Forces are using prohibited methods and means of warfare designed to physically destroy masses of people, such as gas, phosphorus bombs, pellet and cluster bombs.

The United States is a direct accomplice in these crimes. Its complicity has been manifested not merely in its equipping the Israeli Armed Forces with these barbarous means of warfare but in the fact that Washington's entire diplomatic support is aimed at destroying the Arab people of Palestine and liquidating the PLO as their legitimate representative, a position recognized by an overwhelming number of states of the world and by the United Nations. Indeed in the UN Security Council the United States' has been the sole dissident vote.

A plenum of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries put forward an initiative to create an investigative commission of the Soviet public. V.N. Kudryavtsev, director of the State and Law Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has been elected chairman of the commission. Distinguished representatives of various circles of Soviet society are on the commission. Its task is to provide assistance for the international committee of inquiry in objectively gleaning facts and evidence of crimes committed by Israel on Lebanese soil.

It must be stressed that international law does not know any statute of limitations for such crimes, and what is more, in 1968 the international community adopted a special convention on the inapplicability of a statute of limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The whole of international public opinion is demanding an investigation into Tel Aviv's crimes, and it is inevitable that the guilty will be brought to justice. L.I. Brezhnev made a perfectly correct assessment of the barbarous aggression in his reply to questions put by PRAVDA. This can only be called genocide. It is a question of genocide against the Arab people of Palestine and of attempts to annihilate them. The demand of all honest people on earth is: Stop the death and destruction, compensate for the damage inflicted by Israel's barbarous aggression, and give the Arab people of Palestine the opportunity to settle their own destiny by creating their own state and peace in the Near East.

III. 17 Aug 82

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

CONTINUING IRAQ-IRAN HOSTILITIES REPORTED

PM170957 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 3

[TASS reports: "Fighting Continues"]

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Aug -- Hostilities continue in the Iraq-Iran border region. The latest communique from the head of Iraq's military command reports that two Iranian warships were destroyed in Kur-e Mush Gulf yesterday. Iraqi troops put three enemy tanks out of action. The communique says that Iranian artillery shelled residential districts in Basra yesterday.

Tehran, 10 Aug -- A report issued here by the united staff of the Iranian Armed Forces and the central staff of the "Guardians of the Islamic Revolution" Corps says Iranian troops and naval ships rebuffed an attack by Iraqis yesterday, inflicting considerable damage on them in terms of manpower and hardware. Iraqi artillery carried out strikes against the Iranian city of Abadan, destroying 12 apartment blocks.

AUTHOR OF SPECIAL RADIO SERIES ON IRAN NAMED

GF161434 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Excerpts] It is obvious to all that the existence of friendly bilateral relations between Iran and the Soviet Union is extremely advantageous and mutually beneficial. These relations have grown on the basis of understanding. But in order to create greater reciprocal understanding, it is imperative to become better acquainted and to comprehend each other's motives.

In order to fulfill repeated requests by our Iranian listeners, therefore, we intend to begin a new series of talks next Thursday, 19 August. Issues of Soviet policies will be discussed which have been frequently and intentionally distorted and (?misinterpreted). Certain Iranian circles are trying to deduce wrong ideas due to the lack of information and to convey false impressions to the Iranian people.

This series of talks is being compiled at your request by Vladimir (Valenskiy), who has worked in your country for many years and was a witness to the events that took place in Iran during the shah's time, the culmination of the people's movement and the aftermath of the revolution. These talks have been written by a friend of the Iranian people whose aim is to create better understanding between the people of Iran and the Soviet Union.

ATTEMPTED MILITARY COUP IN SEYCHELLES REPORTED

LD170922 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 17 TASS -- An attempted military coup was staged today on the Seychelles Islands. The UPI news agency reports this from Nairobi quoting diplomatic sources.

The news agency reported that forces seized a radio station. Fighting is going on between army and police units.

U.S. TROOPS IN REGION THREATEN MAURITIUS

PM170907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin "International Commentary": "Mauritius' Just Demand"]

[Text] Port Louis -- "Leave in order to stay." This favorite tactic of imperialist powers with regard to former colonial possessions applies fully to the state of Mauritius, which is located in the Indian Ocean. Although it is more than 14 years since its independence was proclaimed, an integral part of Mauritian territory -- the Chagos Archipelago together with Diego Garcia atoll -- remains detached from the country, while its inhabitants have been forcibly evacuated and drag out a sorry existence as exiles.

Who is to blame for this tragedy? The culprits are well known -- they are Britain and the United States. The former, grossly flouting the Mauritian people's national rights and interests, essentially annexed Chagos allegedly for the "purposes of peaceful shipping and navigation." Then it leased Diego Garcia atoll, which forms part of the archipelago, to the United States, which immediately began to construct an air and naval base there.

Mauritius has never renounced its legitimate rights to the Chagos Archipelago. Its parliament recently adopted a law saying that the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia atoll, is the territory of the Mauritian state, whose sovereignty extends to the archipelago.

It is in the context of the concrete measures implemented by the Mauritian authorities recently that we should consider the ban on the entry of U.S. servicemen billeted at Diego Garcia to the country, and also the refusal to conclude a contract with the United States for the delivery of food there, despite all the attempts by envoys from across the ocean to "tempt" the Mauritians with advantageous terms for such an agreement. Moreover, entry visas will no longer be granted to American businessmen engaged in purchasing food and various goods for the Diego Garcia military contingent.

As Prime Minister A. Jagnauth has stated, this decision is dictated by the principled stance of the present government, which advocates the elimination of the American military presence, the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and its transformation into a peace zone. This stance meets with a positive response not only among broad circles of the Mauritian population, but also outside Mauritius, in Indian Ocean states -- India, Madagascar and others.

The progressive international public rightly regards the Diego Garcia problem not as a local dispute between Mauritius and the United States and Britain, but as a question of principle concerning universal peace and security. "Today Diego Garcia is a pistol pointed at the heads of the peoples of the Indian Ocean, Africa and the Near East" -- a deputy of the Mauritian parliament used this metaphor to express concern at the existence of a constant source of tension, created by American imperialism.

The transformation of Diego Garcia into an important Pentagon military base capable of taking the biggest bombers, the storing of nuclear weapons there, which was blurted out by the South African newspaper THE STAR, and finally, the concentration of the notorious Rapid Deployment Forces in the very heart of the Indian Ocean -- all this is an integral part of Washington's gendarme plans, which are directed against independent countries and national liberation movements, and its attempts to interfere in other people's affairs.

The shamelessly aggressive course of the present White House administration causes justified indignation among the peoples, including the peoples of the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and all the world's progressive forces are on their side.

The islands of the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, must be returned to Mauritius. The speediest resolution of this long-pressing problem accords fully with the UN General Assembly's declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples, which prohibits the undermining of any country's national unity and territorial integrity.

ANGOLAN AIDE'S REMARKS TO CPSU DELEGATION CITED

PM161343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation in Angola"]

[Text] Luanda, 12 Aug -- The visit by Soviet Communist emissaries to the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] will promote the further strengthening of the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples, L. Lara, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary for organizational questions, has stated here. He was speaking at a reception in honor of a CPSU delegation that is in the PRA led by Yu.N. Khristoradnov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Gorkovskiy CPSU Obkom.

The entire history of the Soviet Union, L. Lara said, is a striking example of peoples' struggle to rebuild the old world and for justice, liberation from oppression and progress. We can say today with satisfaction that the obstacles that bar mankind's path to progress are being toppled one by one and the countries which have broken the fetters of slavery and oppression are increasing in number.

The Angolan leader highly assessed the Soviet Union's assiduous efforts in the struggle for peace and to avert nuclear war, curb the arms race and ensure the security of all countries' peoples.

However, he stressed, imperialism has not laid down its arms. It is creating new centers of tension in the world, spiraling the arms race and unleashing new wars. Today's world is witness to the Israeli military's pursuit of a policy of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The racists are committing outrages in southern Africa and in particular in the southern Angolan province of Cunene. Their criminal policy of aggression and violence, L. Lara declared, is fully supported and approved by the current U.S. administration.

South Africa's undeclared war against the PRA is causing tremendous damage to our country and obstructing its advance along its chosen path. Pretoria's military is acting like an aggressor vis-a-vis other countries, too, including Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Lesotho and Botswana. The racists' goal is clear -- to destabilize the situation in the southern Africa region and open the way for neocolonialism.

L. Lara sharply criticized the policy of the Western powers.

On behalf of the MPLA-PT Central Committee and the Angolan people, he requested that a message be conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the effect that Angolans entertain feelings of fraternal solidarity and friendship toward the CPSU and the whole Soviet people.

SOUTH AFRICAN 'AGGRESSION' IN ANGOLA VIEWED

PM161217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 5

[Correspondent M. Zenovich dispatch: "Incursion Into Angola"]

[Text] Luanda, August -- A spokesman for the Republic of South Africa military command has announced a new incursion into the People's Republic of Angola [PRA]. South African Army subunits are penetrating deep into the territory of the PRA, expanding the scale of their aggression.

According to foreign agency reports, the fist raised against the young republic consists of four motorized infantry brigades and formations consisting of mercenaries. In addition to the combat equipment at these units' disposal, they have been given an additional 50 combat aircraft, 30 helicopters and 300 armored carriers. These forces are deployed in north Namibia and in the part of Angola's Cunene Province occupied by the racists.

According to figures recently published by the Angolan Foreign Ministry, in the first 7 months of this year over 350 cases of reconnaissance flights by South African aircraft over Angolan territory were recorded. In the same period there were 15 bomb attacks on economic and military targets, over 20 helicopter landing operations and several shellings and attacks by infantry. The racist command is seeking to hit Namibian camps on Angolan territory and disrupt the republic's normal life.

The Republic of South Africa's propaganda, as has already frequently been the case during the perpetration of aggression, tries to create the impression that the present aggravation of the situation in southern Africa has been caused by Angola's "recalcitrance" on the Namibian question. Luanda is being asked to "link" the achievement of Namibian independence with the withdrawal from Angola of the Cuban units which are here by an agreement between the two countries' governments.

In portraying the Cuban units' presence in Angola as a "threat" to Namibia, the Pretoria regime is trying to remove from the agenda the main problem -- the ending of that country's occupation by its armed forces. The apartheid regime intends to impose a solution of the Namibia problem whereby, even if that country's independence is formally announced, the military-strategic and economic positions of the Republic of South Africa and the Western powers will remain inviolate there.

To this end pressure is being brought to bear on Angola by military and subversive means. The Republic of South Africa's militarist actions, as PRA President Jose Eduardo dos Santos stated recently, are accompanied by heightened activity on the part of the puppet anti-Angolan groupings maintained by the racists.

The undermining of Angola's economy is also an important element in destabilization. It is a case of more than the direct destruction of national economic targets and communications systems. The young republic has been obliged to spend over half its budget on defense needs. In addition, a considerable proportion of the able-bodied population has been diverted from productive labor. The need imposed on the Angolan people to constantly defend their sovereignty against South African aggression is not only the basis of the country's difficult financial and economic situation but the main obstacle on the path of economic, social and cultural development.

On the broader plane, the military-political and economic pressure on Angola from the racist regime and imperialist forces headed by the United States is designed, as the leaders and public of Angola and other "Frontline States" constantly note, to keep southern Africa in the orbit of international imperialism and prevent the development of progressive trends there.

USSR GROUPS CONDEMN S. AFRICA'S ANGOLA INCURSION

LD162204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1528 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Aug (TASS) — Soviet people have learned with profound indignation and disquiet of the new large-scale aggressive operations by the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola, says a statement by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With African and Asian Countries and the Soviet Peace Fund.

Extending its treacherous military operations on Angolan soil, the apartheid regime and its Western patrons are trying to destabilize the political and economic situation in Angola, and are encouraging the recent increase in aggressive actions by the anti-Angolan puppet groups that depend on the racists.

The Soviet public, the statement emphasizes, angrily condemns the latest escalation of South Africa's armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, demands an immediate stop to it and the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola.

Expressing the solidarity felt by millions of Soviet people, the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With African and Asian Countries and the Soviet Peace Fund proclaim their strong support for the friendly Angolan people's struggle against the racist invaders and their accomplices.

CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO TANZANIA ENDS

PM170935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Guests of Tanzania"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 13 Aug (TASS) — The visit to Tanzania by the CPSU delegation headed by R.M. Musin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Tatarskiy CPSU Obkom, has ended.

The CPSU delegation's visit, Daudi Mwakawago, national executive secretary of the Revolutionary Party (CCM), declared, has been a new contribution to developing the friendly relations between the two parties. It has been exceptionally useful and has helped to further deepen the mutual understanding between the CCM and the CPSU. Thanks to the exchanges of opinions that have been held on questions of interparty relations and on topical international problems, we have been presented with an opportunity to get to know one another better and become more widely acquainted with our parties' experience in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The CCM national executive secretary briefed the CPSU delegation on the domestic political situation in Tanzania, dwelt in detail on the course of preparations for the CCM congress and described the efforts to fulfill the party program documents in the spheres of party building and boosting the economy.

For his part the head of the CPSU delegation noted with satisfaction the unity and coincidence of the views of the CPSU and CCM leaderships on the main questions of the current international situation, especially the situation in southern Africa and on the further development of cooperation between the two parties and states.

The CPSU delegation familiarized itself with the CCM's activity in various spheres of the country's life. The CPSU emissaries visited the island of Zanzibar, Morogoro Region and agricultural and industrial enterprises in Tanzania's capital. A warm reception was extended to them everywhere and mass meetings of Soviet-Tanzanian friendship were held.

During the meetings with Tanzanian party leaders and working people, great interest was shown in the experience of collectivization and industrialization in the land of the soviets and in the preparations for the celebration of the significant anniversary — the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY ON CUBA

LD141053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0250 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a commentary in today's PRAVDA, entitled: According to the Old Scenario. Its author, Sergey Baygarov, writes: The Senate of the U.S. Congress has adopted a resolution that is couched in threatening tones and states that the United States is fully determined to resort to any means necessary, including the use of arms, to halt alleged Cuban aggression in the Western Hemisphere. Literally a day before the Senate vote, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress approved the allocation of \$7.5 million for the maintenance during fiscal year 1983 of a subversive radio station broadcasting to Cuba.

One's attention is drawn to the fact that all this legislative activity is being conducted to the accompaniment of militarist preparations. In case of unforeseen events the Key West naval base, which is situated 150 km from Cuba, has been reactivated. The anti-Cuban rabble in the United States has also begun to stir itself again. According to the Senate resolution, it will be used by the Pentagon to achieve some sort of self-determination for the Cuban people -- in other words, for attempts to export counterrevolution to the island of freedom.

U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy toward Cuba does not have any prospects. It is based on the fear of the ruling circles of the United States in the face of the mounting national liberation movement in Latin America. The peoples of the continent are more and more resolutely rising to the struggle against rotten dictatorships and the military, political and economic domination of U.S. imperialism. It is for this reason that, ignoring the provisions of the UN Charter, the Reagan administration has sharply stepped up its subversive campaign against the sovereign Republic of Cuba in an attempt to extinguish the torch of freedom in the Western Hemisphere.

The provocative nature of Washington's anti-Cuban campaign is being admitted in the United States even by some Republican legislators, who can by no means be considered friends of the freedom island. Senator Percy, for instance, has compared the present resolution to the so-called Tonkin Resolution, which in its time served as a shameful justification for the United States to unleash aggression in Vietnam. The Senate decision means that the President can without any consultations with Congress send troops wherever he deems fit. Meanwhile, the security of the Western Hemisphere, Percy went on to say, can by no means be protected by the use of American Armed Forces.

The Cuban people, who enjoy the fraternal support of the socialist countries and the solidarity of the peoples of Latin America and other continents, are confidently resisting Washington's provocations.

ARGENTINA PROTESTS TO UN OVER UK ACTIONS

LD140655 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 14 TASS -- Argentina has lodged a protest with the United Nations Organization against the aggressive actions of the British Navy in the area of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In the course of recent days British vessels have several times stopped Argentine fishing ships and made them leave the "restricted" zone, which London arbitrarily established around the archipelago. The letter of Argentina's permanent representative to the UN addressed to the president of the Security Council stresses that the stopping of fishing vessels are provocative acts. This, the letter says, is a manifestation of aggression, by means of which Britain wants to preserve by force the unacceptable colonial status, thus violating Argentina's territorial integrity.

The letter points out that a just and true peace can be achieved only under conditions when Britain withdraws its armed forces, lifts the blockade of the islands and cancels the trade "sanctions" against Argentina. Argentina proposes Britain to hold within the UN framework talks for a settlement of that conflict.

U.S. FOREIGN POLICY SEMINAR IN CHILE CRITICIZED

PY132133 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 11 Aug 82

[(Paulo Diaz) commentary]

[Text] I would like to draw people's attention to a seminar held in Santiago from 19-23 July 1982 entitled "The Foreign Policy of the United States." This seminar, which the Chilean press made an attempt to present as something of a purely academic nature, is in fact an extremely serious political event for our country and for Latin America.

In the past few years we Chileans have become accustomed to thinking about what lies behind each thing carried out in our country or organized by the dictatorship. In this way we discover the intentions behind the events which the press sometimes depicts in the most innocent fashion.

This is an opportunity for inviting Chilean public opinion to exercise its analytical and critical capacities. This seminar on U.S. foreign policy was not organized at the initiative of a Chilean government or private organization, but by the U.S. Embassy in Santiago. The seminar was not held jointly with the University of Chile or with some other higher education institution, or with an institute dealing with international policy. It was not held jointly with the Foreign Ministry either, but with the Defense Ministry and with the Chilean Army Higher Academy of National Security.

In the first place, it is conspicuous that the U.S. Embassy should have so openly organized a joint activity not with the ministry that the embassy regularly deals with, that is, the Foreign Ministry, but with the Defense Ministry and with the Higher Academy of National Security.

This event obviously shows that the intentions behind this initiative are not merely for a [word indistinct] or for conducting a study, because if one bears in mind the persons who participated in this seminar and the subjects discussed at it, one can clearly see that we are facing a major political operation.

James Buckley, under secretary for security assistance, participated in this seminar along with Everett Briggs, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs. They were accompanied by Roger Fontaine, adviser at the U.S. National Security Council and one of the persons who drew up the secret document of the Santa Fe Committee which outlined Reagan's policy for Latin America for 1980-90. Thomas Enders, special assistant for inter-American affairs to the Secretary of state, and Lt Gen (ret) Gordon Sumner, another U.S. Government adviser for our continent, also participated in the seminar.

It is noteworthy that the review of U.S. bilateral relations with Latin America, with Latin American governments and with Chile in particular should be made within the framework of the Defense Ministry and of the Chilean Army Superior Academy of National Security.

Congressman David Bowen was also very eloquent in the statements he later made to the press when he blatantly and brazenly stated that the United States is much concerned over the (?instability) in the southern part of Latin America and that it is reviewing its policy. These were his exact words. He added that they wanted to make sure that the actions carried out in the Falkland Islands -- Malvinas to us -- will not occur again. The U.S. ambassador to Santiago added that the United States is drafting a new security strategy designed to create a new alliance with friendly countries under U.S. leadership. [Words indistinct] that is to say, this is the beginning of what we might call the second stage of the aggression against Latin America and Argentina in the Malvinas.

This second stage comprises not only what is occurring or what might occur in the Malvinas Islands, which obviously entails the setting up of a multinational military base there headed by the United States and Great Britain. It also entails taking measures for settling accounts, or a U.S. attempt to take revenge on the Latin American countries that defended the sovereignty of a country over part of its territory. Argentine sovereignty was defended by the majority of the South American countries.

The United States began by supporting the Chilean Government in order to accomplish the second stage of this plan designed to control the continent. This means that throughout Latin America the fascist big stick and fascist threat are being brandished as a means, as one of these persons said, to prevent the United States from having to face in the future claims to independence, sovereignty or autonomy by governments opposed to Washington's dictates. I believe that this subject must be considered and analyzed by the Chilean people.

Pinochet is once again putting national territory and everything within it at the service of interests which are removed from those of the Chilean people, interests totally inconsistent with Chilean and Latin American interests.

'VERITABLE WAR' WAGED AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD161508 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[From the Vremya newscast; report by correspondent A. Serikov]

[Text] A veritable war is in effect being waged against Nicaragua. True, it has not taken on an overt form, but all the means of "silent" -- as the Nicaraguan press calls it -- aggression are being put into operation, from diplomatic and economic pressure and ideological subversion to the sending of armed bands of mercenaries into Nicaraguan territory. The United States is trying to bring Nicaragua's neighbour countries -- Honduras and Costa Rica -- into the circle of aggression.

The Nicaraguan Government is presenting initiatives for establishing genuine peace in the region. A meeting of state leaders of Nicaragua and Costa Rica took place on the border of the two countries. Tomas Borge, member of the Sandinista Front leadership and Nicaraguan interior minister, met his Costa Rican counterpart. Speaking of the results of the talks, the Nicaraguan minister noted that both sides pledge not to resort to armed force to solve disrupted issues. He also noted that his Costa Rican counterpart assured the Nicaraguan side that the Costa Rican Government would not allow its territory to be used for any actions against Nicaragua.

KHARKOV CALLS FOR RELEASE OF PARAGUAYAN PRISONERS

LD161850 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 16 Aug 82

["Duty of World Community" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 16 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasilii Kharkov writes: First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party Antonio Maidana and his associate General Secretary of the Paraguayan Confederation of the Working People (Emilio Roa) are languishing in the Esperanza military prison in the Chaco Desert near the frontier with Bolivia. This information has been cited in the just published statement of the National Federation of the Oppositional Forces of Paraguay. The statement expresses concern over the lot of the inmates: Having failed to break the patriot's will, the Paraguayan dictator's secret policy plans their physical extermination.

This statement is an extra proof of the earlier distributed reports on a mortal threat which hangs over the lives of the ardent fighters for a bright future of the Paraguayan people, against fascism and reaction, for peace and democracy.

Nothing has officially been reported about the lot of Maidana and (Roa) who were abducted at one of the Buenos Aires streets on August 27, 1980 in an operation designed by the American CIA.

To numerous interpellations of the public the Stroessner's dictatorship answered that allegedly there were no Maidana and (Roa) on the territory of Paraguay. But that trick was soon disclosed. In a bid to cover up tracks, the butchers transferred the inmates from one jail to another, subjecting them to brutal tortures. But tortures did not break the will of the ardent fighters.

Before that Antonio Maidana already spent 19 long years in Stroessner jails. His name became the symbol of firmness, devotion to the cause of the working people, devotion to the progressive ideas. He is called "Quebracho" in Latin America, which means staunchness.

The powerful strength of international solidarity wrested Antonio Maidana out of jail early in 1977. As a result of energetic efforts of the world public, the Paraguayan authorities allowed him to leave the country.

But soon Antonio Maidana was again arrested and together with (Emilio Roa) was handed over to Stroessner's butchers. The Latin American public, the peoples of the countries of the socialist community, the communist and workers' parties, many international organizations and foreign liberal leaders firmly demand that an end be put to fascist repressions perpetrated by the Paraguayan dictatorship, that Antonio Maidana, (Emilio Roa) and other political prisoners be released. Still broader public layers join the movement for saving the lives of the Esperansa fort inmates. International solidarity earlier triumphed. And now again it should wrest Antonio Maidana and (Emilio Roa) from the hands of butchers. This is the noble duty of the world community.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM COLOMBIA INAUGURATION

PM161345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A USSR delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyeu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow from Bogota on 12 August. It had participated in the inauguration ceremony for Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GUYANA CONGRESS

PM161033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A CPSU delegation consisting of P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section (head of the delegation), and D.D. Muravyev, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, has returned to Moscow from Georgetown.

The delegation went to Guyana to take part in the 21st People's Progressive Party Congress.

BRIEFS

CUBAN OFFICIALS' VISIT -- A group of representatives from the Cuban State Standards Committee has arrived in Tashkent, the capital of the Uzbek SSR. The members of the group will acquaint themselves with the activities of the State Standards Department of the Uzbek SSR and with the life of the people of the republic. They will also visit a number of Uzbek factories. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Aug 82 GF]

BAKU PAPER REVIEWS NEW EDITION OF CHERNENKO BOOK

PM161451 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed review: "Acquiring a Profound Mastery of a Leninist Style of Work"]

[Text] The constant improvement of the standard of the work of the party and state apparatus and the expansion and intensification of its functions is one of the most important conditions for the effective leadership of communist building and the competent management of the very complex economic and social processes taking place in our society. The Communist Party, consistently implementing Lenin's principles of the leadership of the socialist society, displays constant concern for the improvement of all components of the party and state apparatus.

The party's practical and theoretical activity is pervaded by creative questing in administrative work. This is graphically borne out by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee plenums and by the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and his speeches and reports at Komsomol and trade union congresses, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sessions and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. "The style and methods of leadership are a question important to the entire party and all the people," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress. "To be mindful of this and to be guided daily and in everything by Leninist norms is the direct duty of any party leader!"

The book "Questions of the Work of the Party and State Apparatus" by K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, is devoted to key issues of the activity of the party and state apparatus and problems of the further enhancement of the effectiveness of all levels of leadership and administration. The Political Literature Publishing House has published a second, supplemented and revised edition of the book (Footnote: K.U. Chernenko: Voprosy Raboty Partiyogo i Gosudarstvennogo Apparata. Second edition, revised and supplemented. Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House 1982, 448 pages).

The book profoundly and comprehensively reveals the complex and diverse processes of the establishment, development and improvement of the party and state apparatus and the strenuous revolutionary and creative activity of V.I. Lenin and the party Central Committee, which created a fundamentally new system for the management of the state and the national economy. This system has stood the test of time and is constantly improved in accordance with the conditions of each historical era. Created by Lenin's theoretical and political genius, our party, as its founder predicted, has become the "fulcrum" with whose aid Russia was indeed successfully "turned over" and has exerted a decisive influence on the world as a whole.

The book's central theme leitmotif is provided by Lenin's words from the speech delivered by the leader of the revolution at the fourth session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, ninth convocation, in October 1922: "...If we really study our apparatus and work on it for years and years it will be an enormous gain and a guarantee of our successes." The author analyzes consistently and in detail and generalizes the tremendous, unique political experience of the creation, development and consolidation of the CPSU apparatus and the Soviet state and reveals the main avenues of the party's activity in improving management at the stage of mature socialism. Whenever the country has been approaching the next stage of its development and new, more complex economic and sociopolitical tasks have come to the fore, the author notes, the party has invariably linked their implementation with the improvement of the standard of work of the party and state apparatus.

As the role of the CPSU as our society's leading and guiding force grows, the role and significance of party committees and their apparatus also grow.

It is the apparatus which serves as the link ensuring a party organ's connection with the communists and all working people and which serves as a very important instrument of party leadership of society's affairs. A great deal of effort and attention is devoted to the improvement of the state apparatus, the author continues. It is primarily based on the development of socialist democracy. The party proceeds from the premise that the improvement of the apparatus should be combined with increasingly broad participation by working people in management and with the consolidation and development of the democratic foundations of socialist statehood.

A central place in K.U. Chernenko's book is occupied by the elaboration and elucidation of the question of the style of work of the party and state apparatus. The main thing characterizing a Leninist style of work, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "is a creative style alien to subjectivism and imbued with a scientific approach toward all social processes. It presupposes a high degree of exactingness toward oneself and others, rules out complacency and opposes any manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism." The book examines the features of a Leninist style in party and state work in detail and in their various aspects. Describing them thoroughly, the author points out that a Leninist style is a complex of the most important and constantly developing means, forms and methods of party and state activity based on the theory of scientific communism and Leninism's principles of party and state leadership.

Communist ideological commitment and conviction are the basic demand of a Leninist style of work. A special section in the book is devoted to the very important part played by cadres' communist conviction in assessing any phenomena and the solutions to any tasks. The Soviet people's conviction is formed on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism -- the revolutionary science of winning. It signifies unity of principles and conduct, conviction and action, word and deeds. The depth of ideological commitment and conviction, the book stresses, is not measured by loud statements, but by specific deeds and actions. To be an ideologically committed person means to realize one's role and place in the overall ranks of fighters for communism and to subordinate one's life to the lofty ideals of serving the people.

Enormous, ever-increasing significance attaches to the scientific approach to the solution of the problems facing us and to the constant intensification of the scientific soundness and effectiveness of party work. Organic unity of theoretical and practical activity is one of the main demands of the scientific approach. Readers' attention is focused on elements of this approach like a comprehensive approach to party work and its planning, the quality of the decisions taken and the enhancement of the role of information.

The success of party leadership is ensured by its collectivity and collegiality, whereby the possession of scientific knowledge and a correctly elaborated program of action are multiplied by what V.I. Lenin termed "the ability to implement." Seeking party efficiency, the book says, means eradicating from practice in every way discrepancies between word and deed and fussing with useless sessions and implanting efficiency, precision and culture in work in both leading party organs and primary party organizations.

Revolutionary scope characterized by breadth of political vision and boldness of thought, magnitude and depth in its transformations and the participation of the enormous working masses is inherent in a Leninist style.

V.I. Lenin regarded the ability to perform organizational work among the masses as one of the main merits of communists called on to head the building of the new society and objected to any attempts to set efficiency against revolutionariness (see vol 36 p 159). The 26th CPSU Congress set an example of purposefulness and efficiency organically fused with great revolutionary ideals. This efficiency should become the norm of the life of all party organizations and communists and leaders.

The scientifically substantiated program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress for the transition of the USSR national economy to a predominantly intensive path of development and for a resolute turn toward efficiency and quality is at the center of the attention of party, soviet and economic organs and labor collectives. The success of the implementation of the main task -- the steady improvement of the people's material and spiritual life and the creation of more favorable conditions for the individual's all-round development -- will depend on the vigor and consistency with which the projected measures are implemented.

A very important factor for the acceleration of the process of the economy's intensification is the development of the working people's creative activeness and initiative and the consolidation of plan, technological and labor discipline. Viewing these topical problems in the section of the book entitled "The Main Field of Activity Is the Economy," the author describes in detail the party's work in leading the country's economic and social development at the present stage. Enlisting a great wealth of factual material, the author shows how in accordance with the requirements of the 26th party congress measures are being implemented to improve the economic mechanism and how the projected plans are being implemented and large-scale problems resolved with the skillful collaboration of party, soviet and economic organs.

In mobilizing the masses to implement its political course, the party seeks this not through the force of power, not by over-administration, but by the force of persuasion and the personal example of each communist and by constant concern for people's political education. It is important to merge together in practice ideological-theoretical, political-educational, organizational and economic work and to create in every collective a sociopolitical climate generating the desire to work better, more effectively and more productively.

A good example in this respect, the author notes, is set by the Azerbaijan party organization, whose activity in mobilizing the working people to fulfill the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule met with a positive assessment at the 26th CPSU Congress. The book gives an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the elements of Soviet Azerbaijan's successes and achievements in the seventies, its experience in surmounting the considerable lag in the economy and the grave shortcomings in the leadership of the national economy and in organizational and political work which occurred in the sixties, and its experience of keen and uncompromising struggle against many negative phenomena.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum on 5 August 1969 laid the foundation for the rectification of the situation and a sharp improvement in the republic's economy and culture. It held a principled discussion about the grave shortcomings in the party organization's activity, the protracted lag, laggardness of the economy and the negative phenomena in the life of the republic. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee frankly told the communists and all working people the truth about the grave situation and the deviations allowed from Leninist norms of party leadership and urged them to mobilize all their efforts to eliminate the shortcomings, accelerate the rate of economic development and create fundamental changes in all spheres of life.

The basis for the normalization of the moral and political situation and the improvement of matters was the persistent and purposeful struggle of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations for the assertion of a Leninist style of work, the restoration and unconditional observance of party principles for the selection, placement and education of cadres, and the sharp intensification of the role of ideological and moral factors in the republic's life and in all spheres of party, state and economic leadership. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee is constantly improving its style and methods of work and seeking the unswerving expansion and consolidation of its ties with the masses.

The fundamental improvement in work with cadres, the amelioration of the style of activity of party, soviet and economic organs and the assertion of a healthy moral and psychological atmosphere in labor collectives, the book stresses, became a firm foundation for the growth of the masses' political and labor activeness and made possible the beneficial changes which have occurred in Azerbaijan in recent years.

K.U. Chernenko's book covers a vast range of questions of the theory and practice of administrative activity and poses fundamental, keenly topical questions relating to the all-round improvement of all components of the party and state apparatus. On the basis of a scientific analysis of accumulated experience, the author advances a number of profound premises on important avenues of party organizational and administrative work like the control and verification of execution of decisions, criticism and self-criticism, work with working people's letters and well-established office work. He has further developed questions of cadre policy and the consolidation of the party's ties with the working masses.

Geared to a broad party and soviet aktiv, the book makes it possible to consider the enormous role of the party and state apparatus in the life of socialist society. It develops and deepens the concept that in the period of mature socialism the ruling party grows increasingly organically into the fabric of developing social relations and its interconnections with the working people, and state and public organizations become increasingly profound and diverse. K.U. Chernenko's book renders great assistance to party, soviet and economic cadres and the broad aktiv in the creative assimilation of a Leninist style in all sectors of communist building and serves the further intensification of party political work among the masses.

DEATH OF ACADEMICIAN INOZEMTSEV REPORTED

LD141302 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, August 14 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR announced today with deep sorrow that Academician Nikolay Inozemtsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a prominent Soviet scholar and public figure, member of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, laureate of the state prize of the USSR, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR died prematurely on August 12 at the age of 61.

BRIEFS

TV COMMUNICATIONS STATION -- A satellite television communications station has begun operation in (Dursan), a town in the Kyzylkum Desert in Uzbekistan. The Moscow television broadcasts will now reach the Virgin Land workers in this area. Similar stations for television reception via satellite are presently being set up in a number of other remote regions in the republic. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Aug 82 LD]

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER TOKAREV INTERVIEWED

PM131027 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 32, August 1982, signed to press 2 August, publishes on page 2 a 2,300-word unattributed interview with A.M. Tokarev, USSR minister of industrial construction, entitled "Construction Workers on the Labor Watch." The interview includes the following passage:

"[Question] What has been and is being done in the ministry's collectives in the sphere of making rational use of raw material, fuel, energy and other material resources?

"[Answer] To resolve this important task, the comprehensive targeted program 'Economies and the Rational Utilization of Material Resources in 1981-1985' has been drawn up and is being implemented. The transfer of construction to the flow erection of projects enable us to economize on labor and material resources to a substantial degree. Extensive use will be made in their construction of box flooring, centrifuged ferroconcrete columns, facing slabs of the KZHS [expansion unknown] type and light metal structures.

"Centrifuged columns, which save 35 kg of steel and 150 kg of cement in every cubic meter, will be used on a mass scale in the construction of single and multistorey industrial buildings.

"The use of new kinds of porous aggregate gives us a big saving. In 1981, plants of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction produced more than 500,000 cubic meters of structures made with light concretes and saved approximately 200 tons of metal.

"On construction sites for housing and cultural and domestic projects, a big saving is ensured by erecting buildings using modular units of full plant readiness. The USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction annually commissions a total area of 200,000 square meters using these units. In Krasnodar, Minsk and Kremenchug, we are building modular-panel houses of 70-percent plant readiness."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON UNDERUTILIZED CAPACITIES

PM130907 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Start-Up on Schedule and in Full"]

[Excerpt] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium recently discussed the question of the development and utilization of capacities of a mineral fertilizer plant. The enterprise, which started life in 1965, is called upon to play a great role in raising yields in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Large amounts of money and material and technical resources have been invested in developing the plant. However, the planned capacities are only being utilized by 60-70 percent. In 3 years, kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been undersupplied to the tune of 288,000 tons of fertilizers. The schedules for commissioning new shops are not adhered to. The leaders of the plant and the Dorogobuzhkhimstroy trust cite the shortage of equipment, while truck cranes and tower cranes stand idle for 50-60 percent of shift time. There is a high turnover of construction workers and operatives, and last year 30 times less housing than planned was actually commissioned. Planners' blunders, construction faults, violations of the technological regime and the low standard of repairs add to the cheerless picture.

What is particularly intolerable is the overt irresponsibility of certain officials. Some 5 years ago, the leaders of the sector, the USSR Ministry of Construction and USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work assured the republic's Council of Ministers that they would take decisive measures to normalize the production and social development of the Dorogobuzh plant. A check has shown that many assurances and promises were groundless, and the economic ills revealed 5 years ago have become chronic.

Unfortunately, the example of the Dorogobuzh nitrogen fertilizer plant cannot be called an annoying exception. The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration recently generalized the results of a check on the start-up and utilization of planned capacities at 2,569 installations commissioned over the past 5 years. It turned out that more than 60 percent of them are working below the established levels. There is a particularly large number of such production facilities in the chemical and textiles industries, heavy and transport machine building and the construction materials industry. Estimates show that if all the enterprises and shops investigated functioned with a proper load, then the republic would obtain more than 7 million tons of iron ore, 8 million tons of mineral fertilizers, almost 1 billion bricks, 6 million knitted articles, 45 million items of earthenware and china and many other products more than it does now worth, in all, R8 billion. This is a tremendous hidden reserve for a considerable increase in our material commodity stocks!

One of the chief reasons for the slow start-up of planned capacities is the commissioning of projects with construction and installation defects at truncated complexes nearing completion. Why does this happen? In order to secure new capital investments, ministries seek to reduce the indicator of incomplete construction. Sometimes this is achieved by accepting production facilities from construction workers that are insufficiently ready for rhythmic operation. No sweat, they say -- we will finish off the project during start-up. But, as a rule, the "finishing off," the elimination of defects, drags on for long years. It would appear that local party organs must resolutely stop this bad practice. However, even they are lenient. This is because the commissioning of a particular production facility is written in the city or oblast pledges, and they very much want to fulfill the pledges, even sometimes closing their eyes to certain construction flaws.

Such leniency costs the state dearly. For several years after their official commissioning, more than 20 of the projects checked by the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration have not produced the expected output. They include major production facilities for nitro-ammophoska [complex nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium fertilizer] at the Kuybyshevskoye association, the nutrient yeast shop at the Omega hydrolysis plant in Arkhangelskaya Oblast and furniture production at the Tungusskiy woodworking combine in Khabarovskiy Kray. Such facts, however they are accounted for, are intolerable.

Attention should also be drawn to another aspect of the problem. Production capacities are created to produce a particular product with a view to satisfying the specific needs of the national economy and the population. However, the aim is not always achieved. Can it be considered a full return on production if, for example, a considerable number of tractors and combines and a lot of other agricultural equipment is not accepted by the customer owing to the low quality of manufacture? The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building must earnestly tackle this question. Or take this instance. Moscow's Sverdlov silk combine overfulfills the production plan for fabrics in limited demand while reducing the production of fabrics in acute short supply. As a result, unmarketable output piles up in the warehouses. In half a year, the republic's textile and light industry enterprises produced output worth almost R1 billion which is not in demand. At the same time, the range of supplies in response to trade orders is not observed. It turns out that hundreds of machines and thousands of people are employed on work of little use. Is this not a subject for principled discussion at ministry collegium sessions and party and workers meetings?

The problem of the full and efficient utilization of production capacities is complex and multifaceted. It embraces a wide range of organizational, technical, economic and social questions.

But the resolution of each of them in each specific instance depends on specific people: workers, specialists and leaders of enterprises and departments. Party organizations are obliged to foster a thrifty attitude toward the use of machine tools, machinery, equipment and materials and to increase their demands on managerial cadres for the efficient use of the capital, equipment and resources allocated by the state. Indicators of production intensification must be the determining factors when summing up the results of socialist competition.

The utmost improvement of the efficiency of the utilization of industrial capacities and resources is the principal basis of economic development and a very important economic and political task. Its realization, as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, is the chief way to enhance the country's strength and the people's well-being.

PRAVDA DISCUSSES ECONOMIC EDUCATION TASKS

PM130843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 82 pp 2-3

[Unattributed article: "Improving the Working People's Economic Education and Instruction"--- passages in all capitals printed in boldface]

[Text] The attention of our party and state and of all the Soviet people is focused on implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums. The struggle to successfully fulfill state plans for the USSR's economic and social development in 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole is developing increasingly widely. The party is channeling the working people's efforts into completing the transfer of the economy onto a footing of primarily intensive growth and making it truly economical. To this end, a wide range of scientific, technical organizational, political, economic and ideological methods are being used.

In June the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee adopted a resolution "On Further Improving the Working People's Economic Education and Instruction." This further developed and concretized the party's instructions on the economic training of cadres elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress and examined questions of instruction and education in relation to the development of the economy in the eighties.

In accordance with this document, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs must elaborate and implement concrete measures to increase the role of the working people's economic education and instruction in the transfer of the economy onto an intensive path of development, the implementation of the USSR Food Program, the strengthening of the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life and the molding of the new person.

The economic education system, as the resolution notes, has held an important place in ideological education and economic work. In the years of the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans, millions of workers in the national economy added to their knowledge of the foundations of economics and management.

But the quality and effectiveness of the working people's economic education and instruction are not yet up to the demands of intensive economic management, the further development of the economy and the improvement of the economic machinery and management. There is much formalism in the way study is organized and it has little influence on the end results of production.

The resolution clearly formulates the demand to ENSURE HIGH SCIENTIFIC STANDARDS IN ECONOMIC EDUCATION and the in-depth study by students of Marxist-Leninist theory, the CPSU's economic policy and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders. Priority attention must be devoted to problems of the country's economic development in the eighties, questions of the intensification of the economy, the more efficient utilization of production and scientific and technical potential and of material and manpower resources, the improvement of planning, management and organization of production and the introduction of leading experience of economic management and team forms of labor.

For workers in the agroindustrial complex, priority significance is attached to mastering the new methods of economic management elaborated by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. All these topical economic problems form the basis of study courses which will be followed within the economic education system.

The task of decisively strengthening the PRACTICAL ORIENTATION of economic study has been set. The study of theory and economy policy must be closely connected with life and with the labor collectives' concrete tasks. The content, means and methods of teaching must be directed toward the fuller utilization of the potential of developed socialism and the training of working people to competently participate in production and management and in improving economic work at enterprises. Economic study, to use Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words, must give convincing answers to the questions: "How can work be organized best and most efficiently in each specific sector? How can the achievements of scientific and technical progress be utilized -- and again, not in general, but specifically, in relation to a given work place? What must be done and how to improve labor productivity and ensure the strictest savings of material and manpower resources in a particular area of production or a particular sector?"

It is important to teach students to compare expenditures with results, to discover and utilize internal reserves, to substantiate counterplans and socialist pledges, to keep personal accounts of savings and to elaborate and implement proposals for increasing labor productivity, improving the quality of output and reducing prime costs. The broad use of active study methods is required for this purpose. The fulfillment of practical assignments, the preparation of essays, the interpretation of concrete situations and participation in the analysis of the economic results of collectives' activity, in discovering internal reserves and in the substantiation, adoption and implementation of decisions on questions of economic management must become an important component of the study process and a direct continuation of that process in day-to-day work.

The resolution directs propagandists and all study organizers to adopt an attentive approach to students' proposals, opinions and comments. Wider use should be made of the experience of many collectives in Dnepropetrovskaya, Kuysyshevskaya, Permskaya and other oblasts where students' proposals are enriched and taken into account in practical activity.

Improved organization and better results from study must be promoted by a NEW STRUCTURE OF THE SYSTEM OF WORKING PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC EDUCATION: schools of communist labor, schools of concrete economics and economic seminars.

Students of the schools and seminars must thoroughly master ways of increasing production efficiency, accelerating scientific and technical and social progress, ensuring savings and thrift and introducing leading experience, and must actively participate in production management and learn to live and work in a Leninist, communist style.

IN SCHOOLS OF COMMUNIST LABOR, students acquire the necessary knowledge for highly productive work, for improving the quality of output and reducing its prime cost, for applying scientific and technical achievements and leading experience, for ensuring savings, organization and discipline and for active participation in production management. As the experience of past years shows, the main contingent of students at these schools is made up of workers and kolkhoz members, although other workers may study there, too. In the academic year 1982-1983, one of the following study courses (according to choice) is recommended for schools of communist labor: "The USSR Food Program" (new course); "Thrift -- A Communist Trait"; and "Scientific and Technical Progress and the Economy."

SCHOOLS OF CONCRETE ECONOMICS and called upon to help the students to study and apply the methods of intensive economic management, the scientific organization of labor and management, socialist competition and autonomous financing relations, to introduce the achievements of science, technology and leading experience, to ensure rational utilization of material and manpower resources and to organize effective educational work in the collectives. These schools incorporate such existing forms of study as schools of efficiency and quality, of efficient economic management, of production organizers and so forth, at which the people adding to their knowledge are primarily specialists directly involved in production, foremen, leaders of comprehensive teams, chiefs of sectors and shifts, livestock unit chiefs and other leaders of enterprise subunits. In the new academic year, one of the following study courses may be followed in schools of concrete economics: "The USSR Food Program," "The Economical Economy," and "Scientific and Technical Progress and Production Efficiency."

ECONOMIC SEMINARS must promote the wide utilization of the achievements of economic science and leading experiences in economic management in the course of the development of highly efficient machinery and techniques, the substantiation of management decisions and the improvement of the style and methods of economic leadership. They are organized at enterprises, scientific research and planning and design institutes, ministries and departments for specialists and leaders who independently study economic theory and questions of economic policy and management practice. In the new academic year, the seminars will discuss such topical problems as "The Economic Machinery of the Agroindustrial Complex," "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Savings and Thrift," and "Ways of Accelerating Scientific and Technical Progress." The seminars' work must be characterized by the compilation of essays and the preparation of practical proposals, with subsequent collective discussion of them at classes.

The economic courses recommended can also be studied in institutes, at faculties and courses for improving qualifications and in people's universities of economic and agricultural knowledge. For young workers in the mass professions who are undergoing training in their speciality at enterprises, study of the course "The Foundations of Economic Knowledge" should be organized on the basis of the program recommended for the system of vocational and technical education. It is expedient for students who have not completed the course on "Improving the Economic Machinery" to continue studying that course.

Communists and Komsomol members must set an example in the mastery of modern economic knowledge and the ability to apply that knowledge in practice. They have the opportunity to add to their knowledge within the economic education system.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ORGANIZATION, QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION rests with party committees, ministries and departments and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs. They are called upon to regard economic study as an organic component of all work with cadres and to carry it out in nonworking time, in a planned, purposeful way, adopting a differentiated approach, taking account of the students' level of training and interests and the content of their production activity and observing the principles of the voluntary approach.

The leading role in pooling efforts and coordinating actions must be played by party organizations, making active use of councils for economic education and of the planning of study for this purpose. It is important to step up control and exactingness on the part of party committees and their sector departments as regards the level of economic competence of leaders and specialists and the economic content of collectives' activity.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministries and soviet ispolkoms must step up the role of soviet organs and deputies' commissions in cultivating among the population a thrifty approach toward the property of the whole people and must secure strict observance of soviet legislation on labor and economic questions.

Ministries and departments already have considerable experience in improving the working people's economic training and organizing the work sector councils for economic education. At many enterprises, economic study organizers and methodologists are singled out from among the existing staff. The task is to step up the activity of councils for economic education under all ministries and departments, to strengthen the material base and to equip auditoriums and offices with technical facilities and visual aids. It is necessary to improve the procedure for taking account of the level of economic training in improving ratings, assigning classes and certifying specialists and promoting cadres.

The duties of trade union committees and councils in improving the working people's economic education and instruction are expanding considerably. They must display concern not only for schools of communist labor, but also for other forms of study, for strengthening production propaganda, for increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition and for developing the masses' creative activeness in the struggle for an economical economy and the implementation of the Food Program.

Great purposefulness is required of Komsomol organizations in the economic education and instruction of young people and the formation in them of industriousness, reasonable requirements and a responsible approach to participation in economic activity. It is their duty to help every young person to find his place in the struggle to improve production efficiency and work quality, ensure savings and thrift and increase the country's food resources.

The decisive avenue in ensuring the effectiveness and quality of economic education is improving work with propagandists. Propagandists in the economic education system form one of the biggest detachments of the party's ideological aktiv. The resolution notes that the propagandization of economic knowledge should be entrusted to leading cadres, economists, scientific workers, engineers and technicians. It is important to form a stable staff of propagandists from among these people in every production collective. It must include, first and foremost, workers who have the necessary economic knowledge and set an example of efficiency, organization, enterprise and a thrifty approach to the task in hand. It is the duty of party, economic and trade union organizations to create the most favorable conditions for propagandists' work and to highly value their selfless, exceptionally important work.

It is necessary to extend the training of propagandists of economic knowledge in universities of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of higher and secondary educational institutions. Following the example of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Railways and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the training of propagandists should be organized in institutes and faculties for improving qualifications, and the study combines of enterprises and associations should be actively utilized for this purpose.

One priority task is to step up theoretical and methodological assistance to propagandists during the academic year and to ensure an improved ideological standard at seminars. Here a leading role must be played by the economic education councils attached to party and economic organs and by party committees' political enlightenment institutions and offices. First and foremost, they are called upon to display concern for the training of leaders of seminars for propagandists of economic knowledge.

Many party obkoms have unified annual plans for teaching propagandists. These clearly indicate which sector departments and economic and trade union organs are responsible for holding courses and seminars for propagandists, on what basis they are held and in what way political enlightenment institutions and offices participate in preparing and holding them. Such plans introduce the necessary level of organization in this matter.

In accordance with the resolution, the contribution of institutes and faculties for improving qualifications to work with propagandists will increase considerably. They are entrusted with the duties of sector study and methodological centers for the working people's economic education and instruction. Political enlightenment institutions and offices should organize close collaboration with them.

A very important avenue in work with propagandists is that of ensuring an efficient system for briefing them rapidly on topical questions of economic life. There should be regular addresses by leading cadres, scientists and specialists; the preparation of analytical data, guidelines, arguments and facts, which should be made available to every propagandist; and the publication of economic surveys, consultations and methodological advice and recommendations. Ministries and departments, trade union central committees, the economic services of associations and enterprises, statistical organs and scientific and technical information centers must systematically prepare materials for propagandists on the economy of sections and spheres of production and on leading experience.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee defined the main directions and concrete ways of IMPROVING THE ECONOMIC EDUCATION OF MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. The purpose of this work is to develop in Soviet people such qualities as collectivism, concern for state interests, thrift, implacability toward thriftlessness, industriousness, a businesslike approach and socialist enterprise, a feeling for innovation and a high sense of responsibility for the end results of labor and production. It is important to form in working people a modern economic way of thinking, commitment to the advantages of the socialist system of economic management, a sense of duty and the ability to ensure the complete success of the party's economic policy. In resolving this task as well as further stepping up the role of knowledge, it is necessary to make active use of organizational, ideological, economic, social and legal factors. It is necessary to increase the educational role of the plan, collective forms of the organization of labor, payment and incentives, autonomous financing and socialist competition.

Particular attention must be devoted to the economic education of the new generation of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry. To this end, it is important to work consistently not only in production, but also in the family, schools, vocational and technical schools and secondary and higher specialized educational institutions. The USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are instructed to adopt measures to step up the economic education of schoolchildren and students and to cultivate in them a thrifty approach to socialist property and the ability to work efficiently, to a high standard and conscientiously. The USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences must prepare popular textbooks on questions of economic education in the family and at school.

Greater attention must be devoted to economic education and instruction by television and radio, publishing houses, press organs and creative unions. Books and pamphlets, newspaper and magazine publications, radio and television broadcasts, movies and works of literature and art must help people to understand modern economic problems profoundly and to see ways of resolving them, boldly expose instances of thriftlessness and their causes and support examples of a genuinely communist attitude toward labor.

The Central Methodological Council for Economic Education (EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA) is stepping up its activity. In each issue, the weekly will publish study and methodological materials, advice and stories about the best experience in organizing study. In 1983-1985, a competition will be held for textbooks for the system of economic education.

In the new academic year, in all forms of economic study work will begin with the topic "The Indestructible Union of Free Republics." Timely, thorough preparation for the 1982-1983 academic year and its successful holding must be the practical response to the resolution's appeal to party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs to ensure the further improvement of the Soviet people's economic education and instruction and to channel their creative energy and the great force of their knowledge into the implementation of plans for communist building.

BRIEFS

SHIPPING TO YAMBURG OILMEN -- The M.V. Krasnouralk is the season's first freighter to reach the Yamal oilmen who are developing the Yamburg field. The freighter brought a residential and duty complex and other equipment from Finland to the Obskaya Guba. The Karachayevo-Cherkassiya, another dry cargo ship, is on its way with construction equipment. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 13 Aug 82 LD]

ICEBREAKERS' WORK -- Since the season began, the atomic-powered Lenin and Arktika and the conventional icebreakers Krasin, Kiev and Kapitan Nikolayev have (?been leading) a convoy 500 miles through the Proliv Vilkitskogo. Conditions are difficult and the convoy is on a short tow. Polar airmen are helping around the clock. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Aug 82 LD]

VEGETABLE SHIPPING -- Arkhangelsk -- The M.V. Ingurles of the northern line has left for Dudinka with the first hundreds of thousand of new potatoes. The cruise is the start of mass freighting of vegetables to the far north. Emphasis is being placed on avoiding wastage of produce. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 16 Aug 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 16 AUG REPORTED

LD170224 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 16 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Harvesting is in full swing on the most northerly fields of western Siberia in Tomskaya Oblast. Transportation and harvesting teams are due to harvest grain and pulse crops on an area of 360,000 hectares in 20 days; they have already been cut on 100,000 hectares. (0001 GMT)

Kuybyshevskaya Oblast is threshing its second million hectares. Grain crops have been harvested on 1.5 million hectares in Belorussia. (0400 GMT)

Omskaya Oblast machine operators have begun to cut wheat. The harvest here is difficult because the summer droughts have affected the sown crops. The grain has grown unevenly and for the most part is low-growing and thinly spread. (0400 GMT)

The first harvesting units went out into the spring crop fields in the Udmurtskaya ASSR today. They cover about 500,000 hectares this year, which is much more than the winter crops. Harvesting of winter crops is practically over. (0600 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast, thousands of sowing units have gone out into the fields to sow winter crops which will cover 500,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Large-scale sowing of winter crops started in Tatarskaya ASSR today. About 700,000 hectares -- 1/3 of the republic's grain acreage -- will be sown to rye and wheat. Individual farms get yields of 30 quintals of winter rye per hectare and more. (0600 GMT)

Rostovskaya Oblast farmers have sent 2 million tons of grain to grain elevators. Northern rayons are still harvesting grain, while machine operators in the south have started gathering silage corn. (1000 GMT)

A new irrigation system has gone into operation in Kharkovskaya Oblast. It delivers water from the Pridneprovskaya-(Donbass) canal to the steppeland of Barvenkovskiy and Balakleyskiy Rayons. Construction of the system was envisaged in the oblast's comprehensive program for increasing soil fertility for the current 5-year plan. There are already 75,000 hectares of farming land under regular irrigation here. This will be increased by almost half by the end of the 5-year plan. (1000 GMT)

Sowing of winter crop is in progress in Orenburgskaya Oblast. These crops will cover an area of 500,000 hectares this year. (1100 GMT)

Mass harvesting of flax has started in Kostromskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

In Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, the vegetable and fruit harvest is underway. Tomatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, sweet peppers, apples and pears are reaching the shops in Grosnyy straight from the fields. One-third of the harvest's produce will go to areas in the far north and Siberia. (1100 GMT)

The corn harvest in Uzbekistan has been gathered from 100,000 hectares. About 700,000 tons of good quality grain have been harvested. (1230 GMT)

Machine operators have been harvesting in the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands. Despite the dry, hot summer in many rayons, not a bad harvest has been cultivated. (?Grains) in Kustanayskaya Oblast have been harvested on the first hundreds of thousands of hectares. Farms in Tselinogradskaya and Turgayskaya Oblasts have begun selective harvesting. Machine operators in the Kazakhstan Virgin Lands are to harvest grains from almost 16 million hectares. (1400 GMT)

The new harvest's 2 million tons of grain have arrived at elevators and reception points of the (Don) today. In constant rainy conditions, collectives working according to the brigade labor method have displayed a good example of organized work. They have transported over 600,000 tons of grain during the past week. (1530 GMT)

Sovkhoz and kolkhoz in Tulskaia Oblast have sold the first 100,000 tons of grain to the state. Leninskiy and Yefremovskiy Rayon farmers have already fulfilled 1/2 of the state plan. (1530 GMT)

In Stavropolskiy Kray, Kochubeyevskiy Rayon farmers have obtained more than 30 quintals per hectare of grain. At most kolkhozes and sovkhozes sales of above-plan grain to the state have started today. (1530 GMT)

Farms in Kurganskaya Oblast are sowing winter rye simultaneously with harvesting. Rye grown here is used principally for feed. Weather, and thus yield, are good. One farm is obtaining 30 quintals per hectare of grain. (1530 GMT)

SIBERIA, FAR EAST FARMING TASKS EXAMINED

PM131013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Food Shop of Siberia and the Far East"]

[Excerpts] What is agrarian Siberia? Almost 60 million hectares of agricultural land, half of which is pasture. It has the most diverse soils and the climate also varies over the entire territory, but it is pretty harsh everywhere. Nonetheless, a quintal of Siberian grain is very cheap in comparison with grain in other zones. The stockmen also work under difficult conditions here. One stockraising unit worker services an average of 50 percent more animals than a representative of the same profession throughout the country.

Intensive agricultural production is carried out in many regions. A network of scientific institutions has been created whose activity is directed and coordinated by the Siberian Department of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

Far east agriculture has great potential, and that is very important for the country. After all, in our eastern region, in accordance with the party's economic strategy, oil and gas extraction are developing, the Baykal-Amur railroad is being built. territorial production complexes have been created and are developing and the population in the new economic development regions is increasing rapidly. Naturally, the demand for foodstuffs is increasing.

The region's party, soviet and agricultural organs have recently achieved an increase in the production of arable and stockraising products and their sale to the state. But the level reached is inadequate and the population's requirements for locally produced foodstuffs are not being fully satisfied.

Much still must be done to complete the year successfully and to fulfill the plans for the sale of field and stockraising unit produce to the state. Along with current business, we must resolve long-term tasks, particularly the tasks defined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolution "On the Comprehensive Development of Agriculture in the Regions of Siberia, the Far East and Kurganskaya Oblast."

One of the main tasks for the zone's party, soviet and agricultural organs and scientific institutions is the further intensification of agricultural production, the accelerated introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and a substantial improvement in agricultural efficiency.

In arable farming, in the immediate future scientifically substantiated crop rotations must be assimilated everywhere, the introduction of soil protection systems must be expanded, seed growing and the use of fertilizers must be improved and the yield from reclaimed land must be increased.

We have large-scale stockraising in the east. Progress in this sector is inextricably linked with the consolidation of the fodder base and fodder production. And it is important for local soviets, farm leaders and specialists to seek the unconditional fulfillment by every farm of the necessary measures for fodder production and the extensive introduction of advanced technologies for fodder procurement and storage.

The solution of all tasks in arable farming and stockraising must be accompanied by constant, purposeful work locally aimed at the growth of labor productivity, the improvement of the quality of agricultural produce and its safekeeping. The initiative of Saratovskaya Oblast people's deputies in launching an all-union campaign under the slogan "Preserve everything raised!" is meeting with support in the region's soviets and economic organs.

The Food Program pays serious attention to the development of subsidiary farms -- both private and belonging to industrial enterprises. And that obliges local soviets and economic organs in Siberia and the far east to make effective use of this substantial reserve for increasing food production.

In the present 5-year period R20,475 million is designated for the further consolidation of the material and technical base of eastern zone agriculture. Enormous capital investments! They are being backed up by growing deliveries of new equipment, fertilizers and other material and technical resources and the expansion and commissioning on sovkhozes and at other state enterprises of complexes and stockraising units to raise and fatten pigs, factory farms specializing in eggs and meat, and hothouses combines. An extensive land reclamation program has been outlined.

BRIEFS

GRAIN ELEVATORS -- Moscow August 16 TASS -- "The total capacity of grain elevators will be increased substantially in the Soviet Union in the next few years," Grigoriy Zolotukhin, USSR minister of procurements, told a TASS correspondent. He explained the need to boost the grain elevators' capacity by the projected increase in the production of grain under the USSR's Food Program for the period ending in 1990. Grigoriy Zolotukhin said that new, large-scale elevators, based on the latest in science and technology, will be built in the granaries of Russia, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, which account for 95 per cent of the country's grain production. Many of them will be built on the banks of major rivers so that cheap water transport could be used on a larger scale to carry grain. [Text]
[Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 16 Aug 82 LD]

COSMONAUTS' ROUTINE; PROGRESS-14 ENDS FLIGHT

LD131358 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Mission Control Centre August 13 TASS -- Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been in orbital flight for three months now. Most of their working time today was devoted to astrophysical experiments. Using an X-ray spectrometer, SKR-02M, and a special time analysis block, they study the characteristics of the X-ray radiation of object Cygnus X-1 and a variable source of serpent-bearer constellation.

Their daily routine also includes physical exercises and their medical examination programme -- a tape recording of the cosmonauts' electrocardiogrammes.

According to the results of telemetric measurements and crew reports the onboard systems of the research complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz-T-5 are functioning normally.

Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev feel well.

The flight of the automatic transport ship Progress-14 which was orbited on July 10, 1982, was completed today. On command from the mission control centre the cargo ship was oriented in space and then, at 5 hours 29 minutes Moscow time, its propulsion engine was switched on. As a result of braking the Progress-14 changed over to descent trajectory. It entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over a preset area of the Pacific and ceased to exist.

COSMONAUTS' HEALTH, EXPERIMENTS REPORTED

LD171037 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Flight Control Centre August 17 TASS -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev have been working on near-earth orbit for 96 days. Specialists for the medical ensurance are constantly observing over the state of their health and periodically make comprehensive medical checks of the crew members.

Thus, the bioelectric activity of the heart was studied yesterday with the use of the multipurpose registering equipment Aelita-01 while the cosmonauts performed physical exercises on the veloergometer. The state of the cardiac-vascular system in conditions of weightlessness was assessed with the use of the ultrasonic equipment Ekhograf and of various of biochemical research.

According to the results of the checks, Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are in good health. The commander has the pulse rate of 60 beats per minute, the flight engineer 70 beats per minute. Their arterial pressure is, respectively, 110 by 60 and 115 by 75 millimetres of mercury column.

Biological experiments continue on board the scientific station Salyut-7. The cosmonauts reported that the plants arabidopsis cultivated in the instrument Fiton underwent for the first time in conditions of the orbital flight the complete cycle of development and gave seeds.

According to telemetric measurements and reports of the crew, the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the space complex Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-5 are functioning normally. The research in the near-earth orbit continues.